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EDITOR

FRANCIS A. SAMPSON.

Committee on Publication:

JONAS VILES, ISIDOR LOEB, F. A. SAMPSON.

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MISSOURI

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GLIMPSES OF OLD MISSOURI BY EXPLORERS AND TRAVELERS.*

The first visit of white men to Missouri was only a half century after the discovery of America, and it was not made then for the purpose of settlement or trade, but to find the mythical treasures of gold and precious stones and of rich cities, which were at that time believed to exist. Ferdinand de Soto, with a band of adventurous followers, in May, 1539, landed in Florida and began his march to the interior—a march that was not yet ended when he died three years later. After nearly two years of toiling and fighting and disappointments, he discovered the Mississippi, and making rafts crossed it, probably at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs. He continued his journey northward until he came somewhere in the neighbor-

*Read before the State Historical Society at its first annual meeting, 1901.

hood of New Madrid, when he turned again westward and southward. He still had found no gold, no gems, no cities; instead of these there were swamps, and forests, and prairies, and those of Missouri did not again see a white man for one hundred and thirty-one years.

In May, 1673, Joliet and Marquette accompanied by five Frenchmen started from Mackinaw in two canoes, to explore the Mississippi, rumors concerning which had been reported by Marquette in the "Jesuit Relations," some three years before. One month later they discovered and entered the Mississippi at the mouth of the Wisconsin and floated down to the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette's account of the trip is in a collection of voyages by Thevenot, printed in Paris in 1781. He mentions buffalo, deer, swans, the mouth of the Missouri, which he called Pekitanoui, Grand Tower, and the mouth of the Ohio. Joliet wrote an account also, but by accident it was lost. He wrote another from memory, and this was given in abstract by Hennepin in one of his volumes. The accounts of each were also published in the "Jesuit Relations."

La Salle in February, 1682, started on a trip down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois, and explored it to its mouth, giving the name of Louisiana to the country. During his journey he slept at least one night on the Missouri side, and it is sometimes stated that he was the first white man to do so with the possible exception of De Soto. I do not, however, know of any evidence to show that Joliet and Marquette did not sleep on the west side of the river when they were upon it.

Hennepin was with La Salle on his expedition, and published an account in Paris in 1688, later editions having much added that was not true. His book has been published in several languages, and in twenty-four editions Several other members of the party also published reports of the trip.

Baron le Hontan was, if his claims are true, the first to explore the Missouri. He wrote in "New Voyages to North America," that he entered the mouth of the river in March,

1689, reached the first village of Missouris the next day, and the second one on the day following. Three leagues from this village, at the mouth of the Osage, they encamped. There he had a skirmish with the Indians, afterwards destroyed one of their villages, and returned to the mouth of the river. His account is not thought to be entirely trustworthy.

In 1703 a party of twenty set out from Illinois to go up the Missouri river, and on to New Mexico, but the result of the expedition has not been preserved. After 1703 an expedition was sent up the Osage, and in 1719 Dutigne went as far as Kansas. This activity on the part of the French alarmed the Spaniards, so that in 1719 they organized an expedition to go from Sante Fe to Missouri, and there join with the Osages in destroying the Missouris, whom they believed to be under the influence of the French, and to establish a military post on the Missouri. For this purpose full preparations were made, including the establishment of a permanent colony. The account which is the fullest and supposed to be the most correct is by Dumont in his "Historic Memoirs of Louisiana," published in 1753. He states that he was a member of a party to ascend the Arkansas in search of emeralds, and that the commander of it received letters and orders from M. de Bienville, and that in the letters was the account of the matter as given by him. The caravan was composed of fifteen hundred men, women and children, including the soldiers and a chaplain, and having a great number of horses, cattle, and farming implements. The map of the route they were to take was not nearly enough correct, or they did not properly observe it, as they were unknowingly led into a village of the Missouris instead of the Osages. The commander believing that he was among the latter, told the plan that he had laid out, and offered to join them in destroying their enemies, the Missouris. The chief saw the mistake that the Spaniards had made, but he pretended to agree to the plan, and asked for delay to collect his warriors, and for arms to give them. His request was granted, and when enough warriors were collected together, they fell upon the caravan, and killed all except the chaplain. At that time these Indians had never seen

a horse, and they found sport in making the chaplain ride for their amusement; finally he made his escape by galloping off from the camp, and making his way to a settlement of whites.

Perkins in his "Annals" claims that it was the Pawnees instead of the Osages. The place of the massacre is given by some authors as in the eastern part of Kansas, while others believe that it was in Saline county, Missouri, and if this is true, the relics obtained from that county by Mr. C. C. Clay of Sedalia may have been the remains of that caravan.

And now passing by expeditions for more than forty years, we come to the time when the trade of the north and northwest was granted to Maxent, Laclede & Co., who in 1763 sent out a party under command of Pierre Laclede Ligueste, better known by his middle name of Laclede, to establish a permanent post. At this time the country east of the Mississippi had been ceded to the English, while on the west side there was only one village, that of Ste. Genevieve, and this had no buildings in it large enough to store the goods which had been brought. The commander of the fort of de Chartres offered to give room for storing until the English should arrive to take possession, which offer was accepted, while Laclede examined all the ground from the fort to the mouth of the Missouri, selecting finally the present site of St. Louis. The beauty of the site and the advantages of the location so pleased him that he predicted that it would become "one of the finest cities in America." In the early spring of 1764 Auguste Chouteau was sent with a party to build cabins and prepare the place for occupation, and from that time dates the founding of the city of St. Louis, there being but one older place in the state, Ste. Genevieve, which was founded before this time though the exact date is not known. In October, 1765, the governor removed to St. Louis, and it became the seat of government for the district. De Neyon was then in command of Upper Louisiana, which to this time went by the name of Illinois.

The account of this expedition and of the settlement of St. Louis was written by Chouteau, his original manuscript

in French being yet in the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, which had it translated and published in 1858.

The foregoing will for the present suffice for the French and Spanish explorers, though I have not by any means named all of them, and the number of books that have been published giving the accounts of these travels and explorations is quite large—much larger than we are apt to think until we have investigated the matter.

Of the English travels under Spanish rule, I will mention one only—H. M. Brackenridge, a native of Pittsburg, whose father determined to send him, when a small boy, to Ste. Genevieve, to be placed in a French family that he might learn the French language. His book does not fix definitely the time of his trip, but it was probably about 1794, and was made by boat to New Madrid, then a small Spanish military post. He remained there a couple of weeks, when the party he was with started on horseback for Ste. Genevieve, he having a small pony. There being no houses on the way they carried provisions and blankets with them. They passed through a village of "Shawanese" Indians, and after a week or ten days travel reached Ste. Genevieve. The curate was the only one in the village who could speak English. The costume of the place was "a blue cotton handkerchief on the head, one corner thereof descending behind and partly covering the eel skin which bound the hair; a check shirt; coarse linen pantaloons on the hips; and the Indian sandal, or moccasin, the only covering to the feet worn here by both sexes." A quarter of a mile from the town was a village of Kickapoo Indians.

Lewis and Clark's expedition from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean was the first government exploration west of the Mississippi, and was performed in 1804-5-6. The most valuable account of it is contained in a four volume edition by Coues, issued by Francis P. Harper in 1893, and in which the editor gives an extended bibliograhpy of the several publications relating to the expedition, numbering forty or fifty different imprints, without exhausting them as my library contained one not mentioned by him.

This expedition was planned by President Jefferson and placed in command of two young army officers, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, one of whom afterwards became governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and the other of the Territory of Missouri. It consisted of forty-five persons, and after wintering on the east side of the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Missouri, broke camp on the 14th of May, 1804. Of St. Charles, better known to the French as Petite Cote, the journal of the expedition says, "One principal street, about a mile in length and running parallel with the river, divides the town, which is composed of nearly one hundred small wooden houses, besides a chapel. The inhabitants, about four hundred and fifty in number, are chiefly descendants of the French of Canada. In their manners they unite all the careless gayety and amiable hospitality of the best times of France. Yet, like most of their countrymen in America they are ill qualified for the rude life of the frontier—not that they are without talent, for they possess much genius, and vivacity; not that they are destitute of enterprise, for their hunting excursions are long, laborious and hazardous; but their exertions are all desultory; their industry is without system and without perseverence. The surrounding country, therefore, though rich, is not generally well cultivated; the inhabitants chiefly subsist by hunting and trade with the Indians, and confine their culture to gardening, in which they excel."

At this time La Charette, then or soon afterwards the residence of Daniel Boone, consisted of ten small houses, and was the last settlement of whites on the Missouri.

Of the Osage Indians the following interesting account is given: "Among the peculiarities of this people, there is nothing more remarkable than the tradition relative to their origin. According to universal belief, the founder of the nation was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a high flood swept him down to the Missouri, and left him exposed on the shore. The heat of the sun at length ripened him into a man; but with the change of his nature he had not forgotten his native seat on the

Osage, toward which he immediately bent his way. He was, however, soon overtaken by hunger and fatigue, when happily the Great Spirit appeared, and giving him a bow and arrow, showed him how to kill and cook deer, and cover himself with the skin. He then proceeded to his original residence, but as he aproached the river, he was met by a beaver, who inquired haughtily who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage answered that the river was his own, for he had once lived on its borders. As they stood disputing, the daughter of the beaver came, and having by her entreaties reconciled her father to this young stranger, it was proposed that the Osage should marry the young beaver, and share with her family the enjoyment of the river. The Osage readily consented, and from this happy union there soon came the village and nation of the Wabasha, or Osages, who have ever since preserved a pious reverence for their ancestors, abstaining from the chase of the beaver, because in killing that animal they killed a brother of the Osage. Of late years, however, since the trade with the whites has rendered beaver-skins more valuable, the sanctity of these maternal relatives has visibly reduced, and the poor animals have nearly lost all their privileges of kindred."

The journal of Patrick Gass, a sergeant in the expedition, is not very full, but frequent comments are made on the beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil, and the abundance of game, including deer and bear; the Osage Indians were stated to be "of large size, well proportioned and very warlike." Above the Nodaway they passed two former French settlements, one of which had been a fort, but they were now deserted.

Other government expeditions were under command of Major Z. M. Pike, one during the years 1805 and 1806, and another in 1806 and 1807. The first was from St. Louis to the sources of the Mississippi, and the account of the Missouri part of the trip is taken up with the mention of rivers, bluffs and towns which he passed, the kind and amount of game killed, the distance traveled, and the Indians

seen. Of the latter there was a camp of Sacs about ninety miles above St. Louis.

The second expedition was to be from the Cantonment on the Missouri river, where late Osage captives, and delegations of Indians returning from Washington, were to be embarked and transported up the Missouri and Osage rivers to the town of the Grande Osage, and then the journey continued to other points westward. The party embarked at Belle Fontaine, four miles above the mouth of the Missouri, July 15, 1806, and consisted of twenty-two officers and privates, an interpreter and fifty-one Osage and Pawnee Indians who had been redeemed from the Potawatomies, and were now to be returned to their friends. As before, Pike gave in detail the game killed each day, the distance traveled, etc.; the Indians went on foot, accompanied by a part of the soldiers each day.

"Every morning we were awoke by the mourning of the savages, who commenced crying about day-light, and continuing for the space of an hour. I made inquiry of my interpreter with respect to this, who informed me that this was a custom not only with those who had recently lost their relatives, but also with others who recalled to mind the loss of some friend, dead long since, and joined the other mourners purely from sympathy. They appeared extremely affected, tears ran down their cheeks, and they sobbed bitterly; but in a moment they dry their cheeks and they cease their cries. Their songs of grief generally run thus:

"My dear father exists no longer; have pity on me, O Great Spirit. You see I cry forever; dry my tears and give me comfort." The warrior's songs are thus: "Our enemies have slain my father (or mother); he is lost to me and to his family; I pray to you, O Master of Life, to preserve me until I revenge his death, and then do with me as Thou pleaseth."

St. Charles, the seat of justice of the district of St. Charles, then consisted of about eighty houses, principally occupied by Indian traders or their employes. From this town, there were scattering settlements west of La Charette,

which was the last except one at a saline on the west side. Opposite the confluence of the Gasconade and the Missouri "commences the line between the Sac Indians and the United States."

One of the principal tributaries of the Osage, the Niangua, is thus referred to:

"The Yungar (or Ne-hem-gar) as termed by the Indians, derives its name from the vast number of springs at its source: it is supposed to be nearly as extensive as the Osage river, navigable for canoes one hundred miles, and is celebrated for the abundance of bear, which are found on its branches. On it hunt the Chasseurs du Bois of Louisiana, Osages and Creeks (or Muskogees) a wandering party of which have established themselves in Louisiana; and between whom and the French hunters, frequent skirmishes have passed on the head of the Yungar."

The friends of the returning Indians met them with horses to carry their baggage. "Their meeting was very tender and affectionate—wives throwing themselves into the arms of their husbands, parents embracing their children and children their parents, brothers and sisters meeting, one from captivity, the others from the towns—they, at the same time returning thanks to the Good God for having brought them once more together; in short, the **tout ensemble** was such as to make polished society blush when compared with these savages, in whom the passions of the mind, either joy, grief, fear, anger, or revenge, have their full scope; why cannot we correct the baneful passions without weakening the good?"

August 17, they arrived at ten French houses on the east shore, where there then resided a Sac, who was married to an Osage femme and spoke French only. Afterward they passed where Mr. Chouteau formerly had his fort, not a vestige of which remained. From this point the village of the Grand Osage was nine miles distant across a large prairie, and by the river at least fifty miles.

"The country around the Osage villages, is one of the most beautiful the eye ever beheld. The three branches of

the river, viz: the large east fork, the middle one (up which we ascended), and the northern one, all winding round and past the villages, giving the advantages of wood and water—and at the same time, the extensive prairies crowned with rich and luxuriant flowers—gently diversified by the rising swells, and sloping lawns—presented to the warm imagination the future seats of husbandry, the numerous herds of domestic animals, which are no doubt destined to crown with joy those happy plains."

About twenty miles above the Chouteau fort site they were stopped by drifts, and the boats were unloaded and the goods transported by horses to the village. The bulk of the Osages were warriors or hunters, these terms being synonymous; the remainder were divided into two cclasses, cooks and doctors, the latter being also priests and magicians. Pike attended a performance by these magicians. "They commenced the tragic-comedy, by putting a large butcher knife down their throats, the blood appearing to run during the operation very naturally; the scene was continued by putting sticks through the nose, swallowing bones and taking them ont at the nostrils, &c. At length one fellow demanded of me what I would give if he ran a stick through his tongue, and let another person cut off the piece. I replied, "a shirt." He then apparently performed his promise, with great pain, forcing the stick through his tongue, and then giving a knife to a bystander who appeared to cut off the piece, which he held to the light, for the satisfaction of the audience; and then joined it to his tongue; and by a magical charm healed the wound immediately. On demanding of me what I thought of the performance, I replied I would give him twenty shirts if he would let me cut the piece from his tongue: this disconcerted him a good deal, and I was sorry I made the observation."

Their camp was equidistant from the Great Osage and the Little Osage villages, these being six miles apart, and ruled by different chiefs. From here they continued their journey to the west and on the route from the Missouri river settlements to the vicinity of the villages they found deer,

then the elk, then the buffalo, then the cabrie or antelope. The first one of the latter was killed about one hundred and fifteen miles beyond the Osage villages, and past the limits of Missouri.

Thomas Ashe, an Englishman, in 1806 traveled for the purpose of exploring the Mississippi and other western rivers and ascertaining the products and condition of the country. Like many other travelers he noticed the fact that the Missouri rather than the Mississippi was the principal river and that it was always muddy and faster flowing.

In his account are a number of names that differ from the usual ones; the Missouri is the Messauri, Cape Girardeau is Cape Jarido, Kansas is Kanous, the nickname of St. Louis, Pain Cone is probably a misprint for Pain Court, and New Madrid is Lance le Gras.

Of the Indians on the Osage he says:

"The Osage nation of Indians reside on the banks of a river of the same name, eighty leagues from where it enters the Messauri on the right. They consist of about one thousand warriors, of a gigantic stature, being seldom under six feet, and frequently between six and seven in height. They are accused of being a cruel and ferocious race, and are feared and hated by all the other Indian tribes. From the mouth of the Messauri to that of the Osage river is computed eighty leagues. The river Kanous empties in about sixty leagues farther up on the same side, and eighty leagues up it reside the Kanous nation consisting of about three hundred warriors."

When he landed on the Louisiana shore at St. Louis, he saw but one house, and there he was courteously received, the place being a tavern. When Louisiana belonged to Spain the Spanish owners of the land held it at $20 to $100 per acre, but after the transfer to the United States they offered it for one dollar or even less, per acre.

Of Ste. Genevieve he says:

Ste. Genevieve was once principally inhabited by Spaniards; a disgust to the American connection has driven them nearly all off; but their manners and habits remain with

the French settlers, who originally resided among them. Hence I have heard the guitar resound soon after sun-set, with the complaints and amorous tales of the village swains, and heard the same hand, which toiled all day in the wilderness and in the waste, strike tender notes of love in the evening. The custom seemed to pervade all ranks. Nearly every house had its group, and every group its guitar, fidler, story-teller, or singer. As the evening advanced and the heat diminished, walking commenced, and towards midnight the music of the village united, the little world crowded to the spot and danced with infinite gaiety and mirth till past one in the morning. The waltz had most favorites; the **Pas de deaux** next, and the Fandango was the favorite of the few remaining Spaniards of the village."

At that time St. Louis had three hundred houses and eighteen hundred inhabitants, which included two hundred negro slaves. He thought that it had been demoralized by the occupation of the Americans, but the gambling of all kinds of which he complains, at least was not mainly due to them.

Christian Schultz, on a voyage through various states and territories, reached Louisiana, at the mouth of the Ohio, in October, 1807. In comparing his statement with that of Ashe, in regard to the size of St. Louis, we are reminded of the fact that care must be exercised in accepting statements of writers as to facts observed by them. This author gave the number of houses in St. Louis as two hundred, while Ashe stated two years before that there were three hundred. The inhabitants were principally French, and there not being enough Americans to have a church of their own, they had the Catholic priest lecture for them in his chapel every Sunday evening. The forts and barracks which had been strongly fortified by the Spaniards, were still occupied by the garrison, and considerable settlements had been made for some hundreds of miles along the Missouri river. Schultz left St. Louis to visit the lead mines seventy-two miles away, and after very frequently losing his way, returned to St. Louis, and got a guide. The daggers and pistols, broils and

quarrels of the miners were not to his liking, and he went from them to Ste. Genevieve, to which place, fifty-four miles away there was a good road, but in which distance there was but one solitary cabin. Of that town he said:

"The French use a little kind of cart, to which they harness two horses, one before the other, and drive altogether without reins. The blacksmith, carpenter, the tailor, were the only tradesmen employed at this place; all the other necessaries and conveniences of life are procured by importation, at an enormous expense. The majority of the French at this place are almost as easily supplied as the native Indians; neither of them use any hat or shoes; a pair of mockasons and a blanket seem equally common to both, except that the former will cut his into the shape of a coat, whereas the latter always prefers his loose."

"Ste. Genevieve does not seem to be in want of amusements, if eternal gambling and dancing deserve that name. One ball follows another so closely in succession, that I have often wondered how the ladies were enabled to support themselves under this violent exercise, which is here carried to extremes. The balls generally open at candle-light, and continue till ten or twelve o'clock the next day." "Whenever there is a ball given by even the most rigid and superstitious of these Catholics, there is always one room set apart for gambling. Vint-un is the word: and never did I see people embark with so much spirit and perseverence to win each others money, as in this little village. * * Exclusive of these frequent opportunities to indulge their favorite propensities, they have meetings thrice a week for no other purpose than playing their favorite game."

Sunday in the French settlements was a day of general amusements rather than of worship. High mass was performed every Sunday morning lasting half an hour. There was no general cessation of labor, no kind of work or amusement being suspended on account of the day, there being commonly a ball in the evening, and the billiard rooms always crowded."

Among the ludicrous events he gives the following:

"I must not omit entertaining you with a ludicrous circumstance which befell myself on the first day of the new year, which with the Catholics is a day of great festivity and rejoicing. It seems they have a custom for persons who meet on that day to kiss each other. The negro kisses his mistress, and the master kisses his wenches. Yet no one could account for so strange a custom, although it probably is intended as a token of reconciliation, and forgetfulness of all past animosities. It was on the new year, that finding every person arrayed in his best, I thought I could not better please my landlady, who is a rigid Catholic, than by conforming to the fashion. I had accordingly just made some previous arrangements, and had my face well lathered in order to commence the operation of shaving, when I was suddenly seized by the neck and kissed. After the first salutation I was able to move my head a little on one side, and found I was surrounded by eight Pioras Indians, all dressed in their best, who came up in regular succession, and kissed me so completely, that I had not an atom of lather remaining on my face. These poor creatures, knowing that the vicar-general had taken his lodgings at this house, came, it seems, to pay him the compliments of the season; when, finding me dressed in black, without more ado they fell to kissing me; and falling on their knees, expected my blessing, without my being able to explain their mistake. In fact the ceremony proceeded so rapidly, that it was pretty well over before I had recovered from my surprise. But as they still continued on their knees, I thought it would spoil the farce not to go through with the whole, and accordingly for the first time followed the trade I had served a regular apprenticeship to, by giving them my blessing, with a "Domine vobiscum, &c.," and afterwards treated them with a bottle of whiskey, which I soon discovered they thought the better blessing of the two.

The vicar-general, on his return, was so well pleased with the joke, as likewise having escaped their greasy kisses, that he volunteered a bottle of the best from his own stores.

These Indians are part of the remnant of the Pioras tribe, and consist of about twelve families, who are all Catholics, and, from their inability to defend or protect themselves, have been permitted to settle at the lower extremity of the village."

About ten miles above Cape Girardeau, was a town of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, where the author purchased some venison hams. He found among the women a white one, who had been captured when about six years old, but no one seemed to know anything of her history.

Cape Girardeau was then a town with about thirty houses.

John Bradbury, an Englishman, arrived in St. Louis on the last day of 1809, and during the next spring and summer he made frequent trips to points within a hundred miles of St. Louis for the purpose of collecting natural history specimens, and then he joined the John Jacob Astor party under Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, before mentioned.

At Cote sans Dessein, two miles below the mouth of the Osage, they learned that a war party of "Ayauwais, Potowatomies, Sioux, and Saukee nations, amounting to nearly three hundred warriors," was going against the Osages, and some fear was felt for the safety of the Hunt party.

The author gives an interesting account of the practices among the Osages of lamenting for their dead. I have already noticed this custom in the account of Pike's travels, and Brackenridge also tells of the same custom in his work, to be noticed later.

At the village of the Petit Osage Indians near Fort Osage, Bradbury found a man dressed as a squaw, and engaged in work with the squaws. This was for a punishment of one who showed want of bravery, and when once the sentence is passed it lasts for life; the men do not associate with those under this sentence, nor are they allowed to marry.

He continued with the party, until after it had passed beyond Missouri, when he returned with a boatload of furs to St. Louis. Here he was placed in charge of a boat with thirty thousand pounds of lead to be taken to New Orleans,

and he was near New Madrid when the well known earthquake called by the name of that town, occurred. His account of it is full and very interesting.

For the second time Mr. H. M. Brackenridge came to Louisiana in 1810, but abandoned his intention of settling there and put in the time in studying the country. For this purpose he decided to join the Lisa expedition, which started up the Missouri river from St. Charles, April 2, 1811. In his journal a number of settlements along the river were noticed; Cote sans Dessein he thought would become an important place, but the French and Indians who then made up its inhabitants do not seem to have been able to achieve this. Valuable salt manufacturing camps were established near the mouth of the Lamine river, and within four or five miles there were seventy-five families. Four days above the Lamine he saw a flock of several hundred pelicans, which were very plenty on the river, while eggs of ducks, geese, brant, &c., were very abundant on the sand bars.

The most severe shock of the New Madrid earthquake experienced by Bradbury was on the 16th of December, 1811; the shocks continued daily for quite a while afterwards, and L. Bringier who was near New Madrid on the 12th of January, 1812, when the most severe one of that month occurred, gave in the American Journal of Science and Arts in 1821, an account of his experiences, and of the effects of the earthquake, with some theories as to its cause. He also gave a full account of the lead mines of Southeast Missouri.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, a competent geologist, visited Missouri in 1818 and 1819, and recorded his observations in several publications. He commenced his story at Mine a Burton, now Potosi, which place he states was the last village of white inhabitants between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. In this, however, he was hardly correct, as Franklin was laid off in 1816, made the county seat of Howard county in 1817, and the land office for the district of Missouri was located there in 1818. Boonville was also laid out and the plat filed for record August 1, 1817.

After examining the forty lead mines in the vicinity of

Potosi, he commenced his journey southward, having one companion, with a horse to carry their effects. On the Osage fork of the Merimac they passed through a village of Delaware Indians; three miles above was another Delaware settlement, and four miles below was a large one of Shawnees. They passed through little agricultural country, seeing bear, deer, elk, buffalo and all kinds of game in great abundance. After much privation and suffering they finally reached Arkansas on the White river, and then turning back into Missouri, they found in what is now Taney county, two families that had lately arrived, and had not yet completed their cabin. Here they remained twelve days, and were then accompanied by the two hunters to a point a few miles south of the present site of Springfield, where they built a small furnace to smelt bullets. From this point they returned to the White river, descended it for some distance, and returned to Potosi by a route further east than the one by which they traveled out.

In 1819 and 1820 a government expedition was sent from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long. Although the party had a steamer yet they were eight days ascending the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Ohio to St. Louis, and on the 21st of June, 1819, they started on the trip up the Missouri river. At St. Charles, which is described as a town of about one hundred houses, "two brick kilns, a tan yard, and several stores," arrangements were made by Say and others to ascend the Missouri by land with horse and packsaddle, keeping near the steamer so that they could easily join it whenever they wished, this arrangement allowing them better opportunities for investigating the natural history of the country. After nine days of hardships they rejoined the boat at Loutre Island.

Nearly opposite the mouth of the Osage was the French village of Cote sans Dessein, containing about thirty families, mostly French. During the late Indian troubles, "the inhabitants of this settlement relying on mutual protection, did not retire, but erected two stockades and block houses

for their defense; the Sauks, assisted by some Foxes and Ioways, having by a feigned attack and retreat, induced the greater part of the men to pursue them, gained their rear by means of an ambuscade, and entering the village, raised their war cry at the door of the cabins. The women and children fled in consternation to the block houses. At this juncture a young man was seen, who would not abandon his decrepit mother, even though she entreated him to fly and save his own life, leaving her, who could at best expect to live but a few more days, to the mercy of the savages. The youth, instead of listening to her request, raised her upon his shoulders, and ran towards the stockade closely pursued by the Indians. They fired several times upon him, and he must have been cut off had not a sally been made in his favor. After killing the villagers who fell into their hands, the Indians kept up the attack on the stockade all the day, but finally withdrew without capturing it.

Of the homes of the early settlers he says: "The first dwellings constructed by the white settlers, are nearly similar in every part of the United States. Superior wealth and industry are indicated by the number and magnitude of corn-cribs, smokehouses, and similar appurtenances; but on the Missouri, we rarely meet with anything occupying the place of the barn of the northern states. The dwellings of people who have emigrated from Virginia, or any of the southern states, have usually the form of double cabins, or two distinct houses, each containing a single room, and connected to each other by a roof, the intermediate space, which is often equal in area to one of the cabins, being left open at the sides and having the naked earth for a floor, affords a cool and airy retreat, where the family will usually be found in the heat of the day. The roof is composed of from three to five logs, laid longitudinally, and extending from end to end of the building; on these are laid the shingles, four or five feet in length; over these are three or four heavy logs, called weigh poles, secured at their ends by withes, and by their weight supplying the place of nails."

Of Franklin he says: "This town, at present increasing more rapidly than any other on the Missouri, had been commenced but two years and a half before the time of our journey. It then contained one hundred and twenty log houses of one story, several frame dwellings of two stories, and two of brick, thirteen shops for the sale of merchandise, four taverns, two smith's shops, two large steam mills, two billiard rooms, a court house, a log prison of two stories, a post office, and a printing press issuing a weekly paper. At this time bricks were sold at ten dollars per thousand, corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, wheat one dollar, bacon at twelve and one-half cents per pound, uncleared lands at from two to ten or fifteen dollars per acre. The price of labor was seventy-five cents per day."

There were then more than eight hundred families above Cote sans Dessein.

He rightly thought that at some future time the bed of the river would occupy the then site of the town, and that Boonville on the opposite side of the river, which then had only eight houses, was destined to rival if not surpass its neighbor.

An interesting occurrence is narrated as having taken place on Flat creek near the present site of Sedalia:

"A Mr. Munroe, of Franklin, related to the party that in 1816 he found on a branch of the Lamine, the relics of the encampment of a large party of men, whether of whites or of Indians he did not know. Seeing a large mound near by which he believed to be a cache for the spoils of the party, he opened it and found the body of a white officer, apparently a man of rank, which had been interred with extraordinary care. The body was placed in a sitting posture, upon an Indian rush mat, with its back resting against some logs, placed around it in the manner of a log house, enclosing a space of about three by five feet, and about four feet high, covered at top with a mat similar to that beneath. The clothing was still in sufficient preservation to enable him to distinguish a red coat trimmed with gold lace, golden epaulettes, a spotted waistcoat, furnished also with gold lace, and pan-

taloons of white nankeen. On the head was a round beaver hat, and a bamboo walking stick, with the initials J. M. C. engraved upon a golden head, reclined against the arm, but was somewhat decayed where it came in contact with the muscular part of the leg. On raising the hat, it was found that the deceased had been hastily scalped. To what nation he belonged, Mr. Munroe could not determine. He observed, however, that the button taken from the shoulder, had the word Philadelphia molded upon it. The cane still remains in the possession of the narrator, but the button was taken by another of the party."

It was reported that in 1815 a fight had taken place between some Spanish dragoons and Pawnee Indians on one side, and Sauks and Foxes on the other, and that a Spanish officer pursued an Indian boy, who shot and killed him."

At Fort Osage they found the party that had gone overland from Franklin. It was one hundred five miles above the mouth of the Grand river; established in 1808, it was at this time the extreme frontier of the settlements.

We have now arrived at the time of the formation of the state of Missouri, a period of two hundred and seventy-nine years, or without considering De Soto, a period of one hundred and forty-seven years, and time will not permit of the notice of other travelers, though many of those of later dates have much of interest in their accounts of their travels within or through the state.

FRANCIS A. SAMPSON.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN SALINE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

An early result of the Louisiana Purchase was the change in the character of immigration into Missouri. Kentucky and Tennessee contributed the bulk, and the composite population soon became American: or rather Kentuckian, Virginian and Tennesseean. Among these people were Presbyterians, mostly settling in the counties along the Missouri river: Callaway, Boone, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson. The fact that these pioneers were from the South explains the course, in after years, of the Presbyterians of Missouri in the controversies of the Church: (1) Division in 1837, into the Old and New School wings, when Missouri went "Old School:" (2) Division following war issues, when the Missouri Church aligned itself with the Southern Church.

Until 1832, the Presbyterians of the state were under the jurisdiction of the Synod of Illinois. On October 2nd, 1832, the Synod of Missouri was erected, with three Presbyteries, eighteen ministers and twenty-five churches, representing about 1,000 communicants: Saline county being within the bounds of the Presbytery of Missouri, in the western section of the state. There have been other changes of Presbyterial lines since that day; in 1856 the Synod of Missouri erected a new Presbytery, that of Lafayette, which included Saline county in its bounds, and no change which affected this county has since been made.

There were many pioneer Presbyterian ministers, but as to the first one in the county, there seems to be a doubt. As for this immediate section, the Rev. William Dickson, who was ordained in Kentucky in 1825, came to Missouri shortly after that date. Though he labored in Saline county, he settled in Lafayette county permanently.

The Rev. John L. Yantis, D. D., who became a power in the Church and a historic character, came from Kentucky in 1833, and settled in Saline county, at the Sweet Springs, in the southwestern part. The following comprise an abreviated list of those who figured in the work of the Church in the county, and the years in which they were certainly at work:

Rev. David Coulter, D. D., from Delaware, 1844.
Rev. Gary Hickman, from Maryland, 1844.
Rev. T. A. Bracken (ordained in Missouri), 1848.
Rev. J. T. Paxton, from Virginia, 1849.
Rev. Nathan H. Hall, D. D., from Kentucky, 1853.
Rev. James W. Clark (ordained in Missouri), 1855.

While some of these ministers never actually resided in Saline county, they worked within its bounds; and others should be mentioned. Rev. John Montgomery, D. D., from Kentucky to Pettis county, in 1857; Rev. James M. Chaney, D. D., originally from Ohio, came in 1857; and Rev. James A. Quarles, D. D., a Missourian by birth, whose distinguished career was lately (April 14th, 1907) terminated by his death at Lexington, Va., was abundant in labors.

Work in all the churches was blighted by the Civil war, and the workings of the iniquitous Drake constitution; the enactment of which instrument was a dark blot on the fair escutcheon of Missouri. It is hard to believe that fanaticism could carry men as far as its provisions operated. Under its conditions no minister could "teach, or preach, or solemnize marriages" without subscribing to the iniquitous test oath, which closed the lips of all ministers who even manifested a desire to say nothing of actually rendering aid or sympathy to those who were antagonistic to the "lawful authorities of the United States" for their success. In 1866 the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced the Drake Constitution in conflict witth the Constitution of the United States.

In 1866, the Rev. Joshua Barbee, whose continual ministry, length of usefulness, transcended any other ever in the

county, began his long pastorate of Mt. Olive Church, and continued twenty-eight years.

In 1868, the Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge came from Kentucky and settled at Miami. His residence in Saline county was only about two years, when he went to Mississippi.

Since 1870 many ministers have come into the county, and there have been many successful pastorates.

Sixteen Presbyterian churches have been regularly organized in Saline county. Some of these, owing to local conditions, have been short lived; others have enjoyed long careers of usefulness. In order of the dates of their organization they are as follows:

SALINE CHURCH. Owing to joint ownership of the Church property with the Cumberland Presbyterians, also known as "UNION" Church. It was located in the eastern part of the county, and was organized by the Rev. B. F. Hoxsey, in 1832; and had eight charter members. The elders were Col. Benjamin Chambers and B. D. Harberson. The records of this Church have long since disappeared. The Church building was erected in 1844, and was dedicated by the Rev. David Coulter, D. D., and the Rev. P. G. Rea, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was destroyed by fire in 1857, by a negro, to hide his larceny of the pulpit chairs which he coveted. After that, the Church seemed to have disintegrated, as there is no Presbyterian record of its dissolution.

Col. Benjamin Chambers, an elder in this Church, as noted above, was a remarkable man. His distinguished family was from Pennsylvania, his father being General James Chambers, a friend of General Washington, and who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. The young son Benjamin enlisted, as aid to his father, at twelve years of age, and at the close of the war, at sixteen years, was a first lieutenant. He emigrated to the Northwest Territory; in 1803 was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and lieutenant-colonel of militia. In 1820 he came to Missouri, and when in 1821, the state came into the Union, at the organization of Saline county he was appointed County Clerk, serving for

fifteen years. The county records bear testimony to his culture and business capacity; and from an old note book, filled with memoranda in his own handwriting, and covering a period of fifteen years—now in the possession of his descendants—the character of the man is fully portrayed; that of piety, culture and force. He died August 27th, 1850, and is buried at Old Cambridge, Saline county, Mo.

ARROW ROCK CHURCH. Organized April 3d, 1840, by the Rev. Wm. Dickson, Rev. G. M. Crawford, and Rev. Benj. W. Reynolds. Dr. H. S. Venable was probably an elder at organization. It never had a building, and was never strong. After the war, its existence was feeble, and it was dissolved by Presbytery about 1876.

MARSHALL CHURCH. Organized by the Rev. Wm. Dickson, and the Rev. B. W. Reynolds, August 31st, 1840, with Hugh Hamilton, elder, and twelve charter members. The Church building was erected about 1855. The Civil war weakened the Church, and it was merged into Mt. Olive Church in 1867. In September, 1868, it was reorganized by the Rev. James A. Quarles, with J. H. Cardell and George Rehm as elders, and Samuel Davis (now Circuit Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Missouri) and Francis Boozer, deacons. From this organization has grown the (at present) largest Church in the Presbytery of Lafayette. The present handsome stone building was completed in 1873.

MIAMI CHURCH. Organized in 1841 by the Rev. Gary Hickman, then the town of "Greenville," since changed to Miami. It is on the Missouri river in the north part of the county. Nothing is known of the membership. They had a building, which was afterwards sold. The Church disintegrated, and after the war, in 1868, was reorganized, with twelve members, by the Synodical evangelist, the Rev. Robert H. Hall, D. D. Robert Smith was chosen elder and James E. Kerr, deacon. The second Church building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1875, but they have now a handsome house of worship, erected in 1897.

PISGAH CHURCH. Organized (first as SALT POND church, the name afterwards being changed) on August 7th, 1845, by the Rev. Gary Hickman, with Thomas Parks and Anderson Fitzpatrick as elders, and twenty-two charter members. An interesting feature as indicated by the records, is the reception of servants (or slaves) into full communion of the Church. It is located in the western part of the county, and its career has been one of great usefulness. From the old records it is shown that it sent out several colonies, which finally sapped its life, as only four members remain alive today. The first building was erected in 1853, and the present one in 1883. Old Pisgah cemetery, a part of the Church grounds, is locally historic; where the remains of the dead of the neighborhood have been deposited for fifty years. A beautiful custom is the "Second Sunday in June Anniversary," when the old friends of the community, at home and abroad, assemble to worship and to keep alive old memories and associations.

MT. OLIVE CHURCH. Organized in 1853, by the Rev. J. L. Yantis, D. D., and the Rev. Gary Hickman; a historic Church with a long unbroken career of usefulness, and still vigorous. It is an irreparable loss that the early records were lost during the war, and that no data as to the early officers of the church are at hand, or reliably accessible. It is situated six miles south of Marshall, and never was a weak church. In 1866 the Rev. Joshua Barbee became its pastor and served continuously for twenty-eight years. The first house of worship was built in 1853, and was dedicated by the Rev. Nathan H. Hall, D. D., of Kentucky. The second building was erected in 1904. The property is owned jointly with the Cumberland Presbyterians, who have also had all these years, a vigorous organization, with the same name. The old Mt. Olive grave yard is a historic feature, inseparably connected with the history of the church.

SWEET SPRINGS CHURCH, (formerly Brownsville). Organized September 6th, 1868, by the Rev. James A. Quarles,

and the Rev. Joshua Barbee, with eighteen members, and Corbin Vest and A. Havelin, elders, and E. S. West and W. D. Rembert, deacons. The first building was erected in 1872, jointly with the Methodists, and was dedicated in a joint service conducted by the Rev. J. L. Yantis, D. D., and Bishop E. M. Marvin, of the M. E. church, South. In 1887 the second house of worship was built by the church.

SALT SPRINGS CHURCH, (first named "Concord," afterwards changed). Organized by the Rev. James W. Clark and Elder Robert Taylor, June 6th, 1869; elders, J. C. Keithley, W. H. Wade, (afterward Congressman from the Springfield district) and C. K. Brandon, and J. W. Brown and Milton F. Seal, deacons. It is situated eight miles west of Marshall, and their church building was erected in 1872.

SALINE CHURCH, the second of the name in the county, was organized June 11th, 1870, by the Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge and the Rev. Joshua Barbee, with ten members, and John J. Snoddy elder. It is located six miles northwest of Marshall, and their building was erected in 1883.

NEW FRANKFORT CHURCH, in the northeast part of the county, was organized as a Cumberland Presbyterian church, but, upon application, was enrolled as a Presbyterian church April 20th, 1872. It was, upon request, dismissed to the German Evangelical Association April 15th, 1880.

MALTA BEND CHURCH. Organized May 16th, 1875, by the Rev. J. F. Bruner, and J. Wallace, W. H. Lunbeck and W. H. Squairs were the elders. Their house of worship was built in 1876.

LAYNESVILLE CHURCH. Organized in 1879, by the Rev. D. L. Lander. It was located in the (then) new town of Laynesville, in the northwest part of the county, in the Missouri river "bottoms." In one of its inexplicable moods, the river washed most of the town away, and the church followed

in the wake of the town, and was dissolved by the Presbytery, September 29th, 1886.

BLACKBURN CHURCH. Organized October 26th, 1885, by the Rev. Joshua Barbee, and the Rev. L. P. Bowen, D. D., and elder Jas. B. White. There were twenty charter members, with James Alexander, elder, and John Edwards, deacon. Their church building was erected in 1889.

NELSON CHURCH. Organized January 11th, 1891, by the Rev. A. W. Milster, D. D., Synodical evangelist, with fifteen charter members; S. G. Hanley and J. L. Woodbridge, elders, and J. M. Allee, deacon. Their church building was erected the same year.

SLATER CHURCH. Organized by Synodical evangelist, the Rev. Xenophon Ryland in 1895. The work failed to reach permanent footing, and the church was dissolved by Presbytery in April, 1900.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, Napton, Mo. Organized September 1st, 1904, by the Rev. E. F. Abbott, the Rev. E. C. Gordon, D. D., the Rev. I. N. Clegg, and elder J. L. Woodbridge, with eighteen charter members; R. E. Richart, elder, and Philip M. Smith, deacon. The stone church edifice was built just prior to the organization of the church, and is one of the handsomest in the Presbytery of Lafayette.

Though numerically not so strong as some of the other churches, the Presbyterians have done their full share in the development of the religious life of Saline county. They possess the same characteristics of conservatism and force that distinguish them everywhere. Much might be said of the many strong men who have comprised the eldership, but want of space forbids.

J. L. WOODBRIDGE.

Marshall, Mo.
June, 1907.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.*

NO 3.

To the Old Settlers' Society of Jefferson County:

Your Committee on "OLD LANDMARKS" begs leave to make the following report:

In our report in September, 1899, several mistakes were made. In that report it was stated that Adam House was found dead in 1800 at the Big Springs, near the town of House's Springs, with his head cut off and a piece of maple sugar in his mouth, and nothing was said about the death of his son. Since then, the official report of the Spanish authorities of that murder has been found, which is in full as follows:

"I, Pierre Treget, commandant at Carondelet, pursuant to orders from Don Corlos Dehault Delassus, commandant at St. Louis, repaired to the Renault Forks, with the few militiamen I could assemble, in pursuit of the Indians; on reaching the place, I found an old man dead, head cut off, and laid at his side, scalp taken and body full of wounds from musket shots, and a few paces off, a boy eight or nine years old, head cut off and lying near him, face smeared with blood, with a small piece of maple sugar in his mouth, no wound in his body from either musket or knife. A dead cow, one horn carried off, dead calf, head cut off, beds in the house cut to pieces, utensils broken and strewed about the house.

Ascertained that the murder had been committed by the Osages; buried the bodies not known at the time.

CARONDELET, March 19, 1800.

PIERRE DE TREGET.."

"Renault's Forks, March 25.

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*Report of the Committee on Landmarks, Old Settlers' Association of Jefferson County, 1901.

I, Pascal Leon Cerre, Ensign of Militia, repaired to the above place by order of the governor, where I ascertained that the persons killed were Adam House and Jacob House, his son, from his son John, 14 years of age, who escaped, wounded by a musket shot; and finding no will in the house, ascertaining his disposition of his property, I appointed as witnesses to the inventory of his effects, John Cummins and Joshua Donald. I appointed as guardian of the minors, Bessy, John and Peggy House, Mr. Robert Owen, of Marais des Liards.

PASCAL L. CERRE.

Matthew Lord, James Craig, Andrew Park, John Johnson.
Robert Owen, Guardian.
James Gray, Adam Stroud, John Brown, Security.
Judathan Kendall, Thos. Williams,
Jno. Cummins and Jos'ha McDonald, WITNESSES.
Bart Harrington, Levi Thiel and John Jack, Appraisers."

This report is a translation of the original, taken from Billon's Annals of St. Louis, p. 298.

No mention is made in this report of the pursuit of the Indians by a company organized at what is now Kimmswick, and commanded by William Moss, the grandfather of James T. and T. B. Moss, though Judge J. G. Johnston informed the Chairman of your Committee that such a company was organized and was commanded by Mr. Moss. This fact was stated in our report in 1899.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Prior to 1839, there was no direct public road from St. Louis to Potosi, but up to that time the road between those points ran by the way of Herculaneum. The county seat of the county was removed from the latter place to Hillsboro about 1838, and in 1839 the legislature passed an act establishing a road from the Old Mines in Washington county, through which place the road leading from Herculaneum to Potosi then ran, by the way of Glenfinlas and Hillsboro, to intersect the road leading from St. Louis to Herculaneum

at Joshua Herrington's old place, once known as the Paul Franklin place, and Calvin Johnson, Thomas Moss and Jacob H. Rambo were, by that act, appointed commissioners to locate and mark the road. When this road was opened, it became known, and is still known, as the State Road from St. Louis to Potosi, though the old route of this road from the stone house on Dry creek to Vivret's residence on Big river, has been almost wholly abandoned, as the routes of travel were radically changed in 1858 by the construction of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

It may be necessary for us to state, for the information of the present generation, that the Glenfinlas, mentioned in the Act of 1839, above referred to, was the name of a post-office kept at that time at the farm-house of Louis Balduc on Big river, which is now owned by the Harness family. That office was discontinued soon after the building of the railroad.

From 1839 to 1858, a regular hack-line, carrying the mails, was established from St. Louis to Potosi, and Glenfinlas was quite an important office on that mail and hack-route.

INDIAN GRAVEYARDS.

There is an Indian grave yard about one acre in extent, on United States Survey No. 395, lying between Belew's creek and Big river. The graves have never been examined, and it is not known what the mode of burial there was. The graves, however, are not in regular order, and seem to have been made without method.

There is another Indian Grave-yard on land now owned by the Schlect heirs, on Saline creek, in United States Survey No. 3011. There are at this place, on a bluff on the north side of Saline creek, three earth-mounds, near each other. The largest is now four or five feet high, and about two hundred feet in circumference. The other two are smaller. Human remains were found in these mounds, which are about one-fourth of a mile northeast of the salt-works, operated by Benio Vasquez, as early as 1775.

OLD CHURCHES.

Our rude forefathers first worshiped in groves or in private residences, and this mode of worship must have continued till long after the state was admitted into the Union in 1821. So far as we have been able to learn, the Baptists and the Methodists were the first to erect buildings for worship. The Baptists built a rude log-house for that purpose at an early day, on land the Spanish government granted to John Boli, on the headwaters of Saline creek, being in United States Survey No. 3127. That was in what was then known as the "Meramec Settlement," being not far from the point where John Hildebrand, the first settler in Jefferson county, located in 1774. This house has long since disappeared. The Baptists also, in 1836, built a log-house for worship on the western side of United States Survey No. 2018, on Sandy, in what was then known as the "Upper Sandy Settlement." Aaron Cook made a deed conveying one acre to the church for church purposes and a grave yard. This house has long since vanished. The congregation abandoned this building in 1840, and built a house lower down on Sandy, at or near the present site of their church.

OLD MILLS.

John Boli erected and operated a water gristmill nearly a hundred years ago at the mouth of Romine creek on United States Survey No. 664. This creek was once known as "Mill Creek," from the fact, no doubt, that this mill was situated on it. This mill has not existed within the memory of any one now living.

OLD FORTS.

In 1790 the settlers erected a rude fort on Saline creek, near the cabin of John Hildebrand, on United States Survey No. 3031, to protect themselves against the Indians. No vestiges of this fort now remain.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. THOMAS,
R. G. MORGAN.
Committee.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.*

NO. 4.

In previous reports we have made, we referred to the settlement of John Hildebrand on Saline creek, supposed to be the oldest settlement by white men in our county, but in searching for other old landmarks, we came across new facts in regard to Hildebrand, and we deem it proper to give them, even if we have to repeat some things that we have already reported on former occasions.

THE MERAMEC SETTLEMENT:

John Hildebrand was the first settler in the oldest settlement in the county. The Meramec Settlement extended from what is now Fenton to the mouth of the Meramec river. Other settlers came afterwards. On the west side of the Meramec were John Boli, Benito Vasquez, John Cummins, Jacques Clarmorgan, Antonio Soulard, John Carpenter, Levi Theel, John Seindre, alias John Sanders, John Romain, Christy Romain, James Stewart, Baptiste Raniller, August Gomache, Hardy Ware, and Jean Baptiste Gomache, and on the opposite side of that river were William Boli, Gabriel Cerre, Joachim Roy, Pierre Tarnot, who was called Lajoie, Charles Jones, Joseph Neybour, Phillis Boecarie, Baptiste Riviere and Sophia Shafer. All of these, the most of whom were Canadian-French, took up claims in this settlement under the Spanish government, having crossed over from the Illinois side.

We here present the concessions to Hildebrand and Vasquez, and the evidence on which their claims were confirmed to them by our government. These will give a clearer

* Report of the Committee on Landmarks, Old Settlers' Association, Jefferson County, Missouri, 1902.

insight into the manners, customs, laws and religion of these times, than you could get in any other way. Though Hildebrand had settled on the land in 1774, the concession by the Spanish government was not issued to him for it till November 24th, 1779. That concession is as follows:

"We, Don Fernando de Leyba, Captain in the Regiment of Louisiana, Commander in Chief and Lieutenant Governor, &c.

"On the demand of John Albrane, who has represented to us in his petition, that he had come over from the American side in order to fix his residence on this side and become a subject of His Catholic Majesty, provided we receive him as such; that he wished to cultivate the soil and form a permanent establishment, and supplicates us to grant to him a title of concession of eight arpents of land in width by forty arpents in length, situated at about four leagues from the mouth of the river Meramec on the right side of the said river in descending the stream and at half a league from the banks of said river. Through the said eight arpents in width passes a bayou or branch, which having run through the land of John Sanders, crosses this said tract from one end to the other. The two extremities of the said land run north and south and the two sides east and west; and having offered to take the oath of fidelity to His Catholic Majesty, and declaring that he was of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, therefore after the said Albrane had sworn to be faithful to the King and to his government, we have granted and do grant to him in fee simple, as well as to his heirs or assigns, the eight arpents of land in width by forty arpents in length in all their extent of length and width such and according as they are designated in his said petition, which we have returned to him on condition to establish himself thereon and improve the said land in one year from this day under pain to have the same reunited to the King's domain, and regranted. And the said land to be liable to the public charges and others which it may please his Majesty to impose, forbidding all persons, of whatever rank they may be, to trouble the said John Albrane in his

present grant and to cause him any damage, under pain of punishment. Given in St. Louis, November 24th, 1779.

FERNANDO DE LEYBA.

Truly translated. St. Louis, April 3d, 1833.

JULIUS DE MUN, T. B. C."

In evidence taken before the Board of Land Commissioners in 1806 and 1808, this claimant is sometimes called John Albrane and sometimes John Hildebrand, but the land was finally confirmed to him or his legal representatives under the name of John Hildebrand as No. 3013. The bayou or branch referred to in the concession is Saline creek. James Rankin, the father of James L. and Charles S. Rankin, surveyed his claim February 28th, 1806. John Albrane conveyed this land to Thomas Tyler, by deed dated November 22nd, 1788, and the latter conveyed the same to Jacques Clarmorgan by deed dated September 17th, 1791. Jacques Clarmorgan presented the claim for confirmation, and the following evidence was taken before the Board at St. Louis, July 30th, 1806:

"John Boli, being duly sworn, says that about 18 or 19 years ago, the time at which he arrived in this country, the aforesaid Thomas Tyler lived about one mile below the fork of a run on said land, and had then about 80 arpents of the same under fence, 40 of which were then planted in tobacco and corn and then considered the largest farm in the country; that he remained on it about six or seven years; that about two years after this, the witness' arrival, the settlers being obliged on account of the Indians to fortify themselves, they chose the middle of the settlement; in consequence of which the said Tyler moved up to the fork; that about four or five years afterwards he moved again and settled himself at about two miles from the aforesaid place, down the creek, towards the Saline, made a field and garden, built a house, and that the said tracts have been actually cultivated to this day, either by the said Tyler, for his use or for claimant's (Clarmorgan's) use by his agents, and that the said last tract was actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the first day of October, 1800."

In 1808, this evidence was given before the Board of Land Commissioners:

"Peter Chouteau, sworn, says that John Hildebrand inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1774, and that he found him still inhabiting and cultivating the same in 1780, when deponent, by order of the Lieutenant Governor went on the premises to warn said Hildebrand to abandon the same on account of Indian depredations. This order was obeyed by Hildebrand, as well as all the inhabitants of the Meramec."

BENITO VASQUEZ.

This settler was evidently a Spaniard, and took up a claim a league square, in the "Meramec Settlement," about 1784. The concession to him is as follows:

"Don Francisco Curzot, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry by Brevet, Commander in Chief and Lieutenant Governor of the Western Post and District of Illinois:

"Having examined the memorial presented by Don Benito Vasquez, lieutenant in one of the companies of the militia of this town, I have granted and do grant to him in fee simple, for him, his heirs and others who may represent his right, one league square of land, in order that he may establish the stock farm (banqueria) he solicits, in the place called La Saline a Calolan, on the south side of the river Meramec (Barameca), at four leagues from its mouth, on condition to establish and improve the same in one year from this date; and on the contrary the said land to be reunited to the royal domain; and it shall be liable to public charges and others it may please his Majesty to impose.

Given in St. Louis of Illinois the 8th day of the month of September, 1784.

FRANCISCO CRUZOT.

Translated by Julius De Mun, March 28th, 1833.

The record shows this concession was made for a stock farm, (banqueria in Spanish) at another place called a rancheria. On the 26th day of September, 1785, Victoire, the wife of said Benito Vasquez, passed said land to Peter Chou-

teau. This transfer by the wife was ratified by Benito Vasquez by deed dated January 31st, 1805. Peter Chouteau conveyed the land by deed dated May 4th, 1804, to Charles Gratoit. The latter presented the claim for confirmation to the Board of Land Commissioners, August 29th, 1806, when this evidence was taken as to the settlement on the land:

"Louis Bouri, being duly sworn, saith that he has known the said tract of land established as a farm; that it was settled under Francisco Cruzot by the said Benito Vasquez, who made a park on the same; that there is on said tract a Salt spring distant from the said park about three arpents; that he was through said land at two different times; that the same was then actually inhabited and cultivated; saw a great number of cattle but could not say to whom they did belong.

"Hyacinthe St. Cyr, being duly sworn, said that he was on said tract of land about 21 years ago (1785); that the same was then actually inhabited and cultivated for the said Benito Vasquez, who then had salt works established at the aforesaid Salt Spring; and further, it was prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated for the said Peter Chouteau.

"Peter Lajoy, sworn October 25th, 1808, says, that the claimant, (Charles Gratoit) made an establishment on the land about 12 years ago, when it was inhabited and cultivated for him and that the same had been inhabited and cultivated for him ever since.

Albert Tyson, duly sworn, March 13th, 1833, says that in 1800 or 1801, he saw ground fenced in and a large quantity of stock; that they were then making salt, and by appearances, had been making salt for some years prior to that time, and that the works continued in operation long afterwards, as said witness went occasionally on said place to procure salt.

"Charles Freman Delauriere, Deputy Surveyor, being duly sworn, says that in 1799, for the first time, he passed through said place and saw fields, furnaces, people at work, in fact it was a pretty large establishment; that he saw the

same for several years in succession in operation and that the first time he saw said place it had all the appearances of having been settled several years prior to that time."

This claim was finally confirmed to Benito Vasquez, or his legal representatives as Survey No. 3011. This claim, however, covered the land settled by John Albrane, alias John Hildebrand, but Hildebrand held his claim.

It may be interesting to know that Charles Freman Delauriere, who was a witness in this case, obtained a concession of land of a league square, known as Survey No. 3022, which is the land known as the "Moran Claim" in the Richwoods, now occupied by Charles A. Stocking.

The "Meramec Settlement" in 1799, had a population of 115.

From these two concessions, and the evidence taken before the Board of Land Commissioners above quoted, these facts have been shown:

1. That the territory included in the "Meramec Settlement" was in the District of Illinois. There is no question that originally, a very large scope of country in this section, on both sides of the Mississippi, was called Illinois, after a tribe of Indians. In 1795, Antoine Soulard, was Surveyor General of "all districts of Illinois and New Madrid."

2. The word "arpents" instead of acres, was then in vogue. "Arpents" is a French word, and is about eighty-five hundredths of an acre. Hildebrand's concession contained 320 arpents, or 272 acres.

3. The concessions were without cost to the claimants, except, probably, fees for surveying, &c. These grants were homesteads.

In 1780 the inhabitants of "Meramec Settlements" were warned by Peter Chouteau to leave their homes on account of the Indians. This was the result of the attack in St. Louis, May 26th, 1780, by the English and Indians during our Revolutionary war, an account of which we gave in one of our former reports.

5. About 1787, the inhabitants of this settlement had to flee from their homes on account of the Indians.

JOHN L. THOMAS.

A FEW OF THE LEADING PEOPLE AND EVENTS OF EARLY MISSOURI HISTORY.*

Rev. James E. Welch.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser published in Franklin, Missouri, in its issue of Sept. 2, 1820, states that the Rev. James E. Welch would preach in Franklin. Another issue of the same paper informs us that he was in Franklin in 1822. On March 3, 1828, a convention met in Jefferson City composed of those friendly to President Adams' administration. Among them we find the name of Joseph E. Brown, of St. Louis, chairman, with others present as Nathaniel Patten, of the Advertiser, Richard H. Woolfolk, of Lincoln, Marcus Williams, of Boone, Jonathan Ramsey, of Cole, Irvin Pitman, of Montgomery, Henry S. Geyer, Hamilton R. Gamble, John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, James E. Welch and others.

Mr. Welch resided in St. Louis before Missouri became a state. Some years later he went to New Jersey, returning to Missouri about 1846 and settling in Warren county, where I saw him in 1861. His son, Aikman Welch, was a member of the Legislature of Missouri in 1860 from Johnson county, and in 1861 he was a member of the Convention; and from 1862 to 1864 was Attorney General of Missouri and died while holding that office. The Rev. J. E. Welch's grandson, Aikman Welch, Jr., has been in business in St. Louis during recent years.

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*Read before the State Historical Society at its fifth annual meeting, February 8, 1906.

Lilburn W. Boggs.

Lilburn W. Boggs was cashier of a bank in St. Louis in 1817-1818. He soon after moved to Franklin where, for several years, he was engaged in the fur trade. In 1826 he was in business in Lexington, and in 1831 resided in Independence. In 1832 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state, and in 1836 was elected its Governor He moved to California in 1846 and died there in 1860.

Hamilton R. Gamble.

In 1819 Hamilton R. Gamble began the practice of law in Franklin, Missouri, and was the first circuit attorney appointed for the district including Boone, Howard, etc. In 1822 he was captain of the Franklin guards. In 1823 he removed to St. Louis. Later in life he was judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In 1861 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and died in 1864 while Governor of the state.

George C. Sibley

George C. Sibley was born in Massachusetts in 1782 and reared in North Carolina. His father was a surgeon in the Revolution and later resided at Natchitoches, Louisiana. George C. Sibley came to St. Louis soon after 1810, and was employed in the Indian Department, and from 1816 to 1825 was factor for the Government at Fort Osage. In 1825 and 1826 he was one of the commissioners to locate a road from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. The town of Sibley, Jackson county, was named after Major Sibley and was laid off on the site of Fort Osage. About 1830 Major Sibley and his wife started a female college at St. Charles, which they termed Lindenwood. From 1839 to 1842 Major Sibley was president of the Board of Public Improvements of the state. In 1870 E. M. Samuel and George C. Sibley ran for Congress on the Whig ticket and were defeated.

In 1823 Alphonzo Wetmore resided at Franklin. In

1823 he was paymaster of the U. S. army. In 1823 he was trustee of Franklin Academy. In 1829 he wrote a letter to Senator Thomas H. Benton speaking of the great importance of the Santa Fe Trade. In 1837 he published a gazeteer of Missouri, a valuable book for the time.

Alphonzo Wetmore.

Among the strong characters who are now but poorly remembered in Missouri I would mention the Rev. (or Colonel) John A. Ball. Colonel Ball was born in Virginia in 1773, and died in Lincoln county, Missouri, near the St. Charles line in 1849. Colonel Ball was a relative of General Washington and like him was tall, straight and fine looking, a strong forcible speaker and stern in his ideas of right. He lived in Lincoln county during his later years, about four miles from where the writer's father resided. His daughter married Governor Frederick Bates. Col. Ball commanded the U. S. troops at Fort McHenry near Baltimore in the war of 1812. He represented St. Louis in the first Legislature of 1820. In 1822 he was a member of the state senate from St. Louis. Afterwards he became a Presbyterian minister and in September 1829 he was Moderator of the Presbytery which met in Columbia. Although a preacher he was generally spoken of as Colonel Ball.

John A. Ball.

Recently I saw an old style mirror about three feet high which formerly belonged to Colonel Ball. When he died he left it to a relative, John H. Newby. It is now in the possession of his son, Dr. J. B. Newby, of St. Louis. At its upper part there is a representation of Washington's tomb with the inscription "G. Washington Ob. Dec. 14, 1799 Aetat 68." At each side a fringe of shrubbery is represented.

General Duff Green was postmaster at Chariton in 1820 and was a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in St. Louis in that year to form a State Constitution. In 1821 he was a member of the House of Representatives from Howard county and during the session introduced the

Gen. Duff Green.

bill to establish Loan Offices in the state and to authorize the issue of $300,000 in loan office certificates. While a member he furnished the proceedings of the Legislature to the Boonslick Advertiser. In 1819 he was clerk of the court of Chariton county. In 1824 he edited the St. Louis Enquirer, and in 1826 he edited the Telegraph at Washington City. At first Green was a strong supporter of President Jackson, but in 1832 he made charges concerning the President and the management of the Government. In 1829 he was elected public printer. Through his paper he engaged in a bitter war with James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Later he went to Georgia and died at Dalton.

Henry T. Bingham.

Henry T. Bingham was one of the first settlers of Old Franklin, coming there from Augusta county, Virginia, in the fall of 1819. In 1820 he kept tavern at Franklin, and in 1821 he had a tobacco factory there. He was one of the first justices of the county court, was a Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. He died Dec. 26, 1823, aged 39 years. His wife, Mary, and John F. Ryland (afterwards judge) administered on the estate. George C. Bingham, the celebrated Missouri artist, was his son.

George C. Bingham.

George C. Bingham was born near Weiers' Cave, Augusta county, Virginia, March 20, 1811. After the death of Henry Bingham, Mrs. Bingham moved to a farm near Arrow Rock in Saline county, Missouri. Early in life Bingham exhibited a taste for drawing which improved as he reached years of maturity. In March, 1835, he had a portrait gallery on Guitar street, Columbia, Missouri. Between 1837 and 1840 he studied in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1840 he opened a studio in Washington City, where he remained for several years and painted portraits of our most distinguished men. Returning to Missouri in 1845 he was elected a member of the Legislature of 1846 and of 1848. Later he held two state offices at different

times. But he devoted his best hours to illustrating on canvass the manners and incidents of the West. His most famous paintings include "Order No. 11," "The Jolly Flatboatman," "Stump Speaking," and fine portraits of well known persons. He spent some time abroad visiting European portrait galleries. He died in Kansas City, July 7, 1879.

Abiel Leonard.

In 1824 Hamilton R. Gamble moving to St. Louis resigned the office of circuit attorney and Abiel Leonard, then of Franklin, was appointed in his place. Later Leonard became Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Oct. 30, 1830, Leonard was married to Miss Jeanette Reeves, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Reeves. Judge Leonard's son was Major Reeves Leonard of General Odon Guitar's regiment, 1862. General Guitar married a daughter of Judge Leonard.

A. B. Chambers.

On October 19, 1835, the first number of the Salt River Journal was issued at Bowling Green, Missouri, by A. B. Chambers and Oliver Harris. On Nov. 9, 1833, A. B. Chambers was married in Lexington, Kentucky, to Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, late of Troy, Missouri. Mrs. Chambers was the mother of Alfred Carr, of St. Louis, and of Lucien Carr, who has been for some years past Curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is the author of a volume on the History of Missouri, also one on the Mounds of the Mississippi Valley. On May 24, 1834, A. B. Chambers was appointed circuit attorney for the Second Judicial District of Missouri, vice Ezra Hunt, resigned. Hunt was afterwards judge of that circuit, and in 1845 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the state. Judge Hunt's second daughter married D. P. Dyer, who is at present Federal Judge at St. Louis. Judge Hunt's son, David, has been for some years an officer in the United States army, and a few years ago was Cadet Instructor of a school at Lexington, Missouri. He is now Lieutenant Colonel of the Third U. S.

cavalry. A. B. Chambers moved to St. Louis and at the time of his death was cheif editor of the Missouri Republican.

William B. Napton.

In July, 1834, William B. Napton, late of Virginia, became a citizen of Missouri, and for a while stopped in Columbia. He came from a Northern state to Virginia between 1830 and 1835, and began the study of law as a poor boy in Charlottesville, Virginia, where, I have been told, that in cold weather he would sometimes lie in bed because of no fire to warm by and no money to buy fuel. But Napton became one of the ablest jurists of Missouri.

Edward Bates

It has been a great pleasure to me to have been acquainted with one of the best known and most honorable citizens of Missouri. I feel that I was most happily rewarded in having personally known the family of Judge Edward Bates. While a boy in St. Charles county, I attended a private school at Judge Bates'. In the year 1855 I was quite sick at a hotel in St. Louis, and Mr. Bates had me brought to his house and there I was as carefully nursed by Mrs. Bates as I would have been by a mother. Mr. Bates' fifth son, born in 1842, is now the distinguished Major General John Bates, the head of the United States army. Edward Bates was of Quaker parentage, and born in Goochland county, Virginia in 1793. In 1813 he was a member of a volunteer company of the Virignia army. In 1814 he came to St. Louis. In 1819 he was attorney for the Northern District of Missouri. In 1820 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1820 and 1822 he was Attorney General of Missouri. In 1822, 1824 and 1834 Mr. Bates was a member of the House of Representatives of Missouri. In 1826 he was a member of Congress. In 1834 and 1836 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1834 he was President of the State Temperance association that met in Columbia. In 1850 President Fillmore tendered to him the position of Secretary of War but he declined it. In 1847 he was President of a River and Harbor Convention that met

in Chicago. In 1853 he was Judge of the St. Louis Land Court. In 1856 he presided at the Whig National Convention that met in Baltimore. In 1860 the name of Mr. Bates was presented as a candidate for president, but Lincoln secured the nomination. From 1861 to 1864 he served as attorney general of the United States. He died in St. Louis March 25, 1869. Governor Frederick Bates was an elder brother of Edward Bates. Barton Bates, a son of Edward Bates, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Charles W. Bates, city attorney of St. Louis, is a grandson of Edward Bates.

It is of interest to remember that the female members of two families have married men who are prominent leading citizens of our country. I refer to the Coulters and Eastons.

Rufus Easton

Rufus Easton was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1774. In 1803-4 he was in Washington City. In 1804 he came to St. Louis and was appointed by the President a judge of the Territory of Upper Louisiana. From 1805 to 1814 he was postmaster of St. Louis, being the first to be appointed after the transfer. In 1814 and 1816 he was a delegate to Congress. In 1821 he was appointed by President Monroe attorney general of Missouri. He died at St. Charles in 1834. His wife was Miss Smith, of New York, and their eldest daughter, Mary, married George C. Sibley and in 1830 they started the school at St. Charles, afterwards so well known as Lindenwood College. Rufus Easton's second daughter, Jemima, married first Dr. P .Quarles. Her second husband was Henry S. Geyer, U. S. Senator. Louisa Easton married Archibald Gamble, brother of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble. Russella Easton married Thomas L. Anderson, member of Congress from Missouri. Alton R., son of Rufus Easton, commanded the St. Louis Legion of the Mexican War. He led a long and honorable life in St. Louis. Easton avenue was named after him.

Lindenwood Female College.

When Lindenwood College was started by Mrs. Sibley in 1830, Major Sibley gave twenty-nine acres of land near St. Charles for the site. The ground was covered with a fine growth of Linden trees, hence the name of the school, "Lindenwood Female College," which was applied to it in 1835. It was the first female college started in Missouri. It remained under the control of the St. Louis Presbytery until 1870. In 1853 it was formally incorporated as Lindenwood Female College. In 1870 the Synod of the Presbyterian church of Missouri took it in charge. Mrs. Sibley's influence was the mainstay of the college for the first twenty-five years of its existence. The board of directors under its organization in 1853 consisted of Archibald Gamble, Rev. Thomas Watson, Charles D. Drake, Charles F. Woodson, Achilles Broadhead (my father), Samuel S. Watson, Rev. Robert P. Farris, Rev. A. J. P. Anderson, Joseph Charless, John J. Johns, Rev. S. B. McPheeters, Samuel F. P. Anderson, Samuel B. Smith, T. G. Chiles, James A. Lyon and Joseph F. Fenton. Judge Samuel S. Watson was elected president of the board. In 1856 Major and Mrs. Sibley donated one hundred and twenty acres of ground to the college, and on the Fourth of July, 1856, the corner stone of the building was laid. Judge Samuel S. Watson gave $5000 towards the building and up to the time of his death was a liberal contributor to the College. The board of directors at the reorganization of the College were all elders and ministers of the Presbyterian church.

David Coalter

David Coalter, of Augusta county, Virginia, married Ann Carmichael, of South Carolina, and had two sons and five daughters. Their sons were John D. and Beverly Tucker. John D. Coalter married Miss Means, of South Carolina and settled in St. Charles, Missouri, where he became an influential attorney, and was three times elected to the Missouri Legislature, in 1836, 1838 and 1844. He died in St. Louis about

1862. Dr. Beverly Tucker Coalter settled in Pike county where he became a popular physician and married Mrs. McQueen.

Maria, daughter of David Coalter, married Hon. William C. Preston, U. S. Senator from South Carolina. Her sister, Catherine, married Judge Harper, of South Carolina, who was judge of the Court of Chancery of Missouri in 1821. But the Court was soon abolished and Judge Harper afterwards returned to South Carolina. Fannie Coalter, a sister of John D. Coalter, married Dr. Means, of South Carolina, who also resided for awhile in Missouri. Another sister, Caroline Coalter, married Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, of Missouri. Julia D., another sister, married Hon. Edward Bates. Jane Coalter, a sister of David Coalter, married John Naylor, who was long a well known and influential citizen of St. Charles county, Missouri.

Most of the Coalters with the Naylors and Bates and other relatives resided for a number of years on Dardenne Prairie, St. Charles county, and between 1820 and 1850 there was no better society in Missouri than that of Dardenne Prairie.

GARLAND C. BROADHEAD.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER, 1859.

After the excitement on the Border in the summer of 1858, illustrated by the documents reprinted in the Review, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 198-225, there was comparative quiet until late in December, when the troubles broke out afresh. The difficulties in 1859 did not differ in character from the raids of the previous year, but have an added interest from the participation of the "notorius" John Brown.

Governor Stewart, in a message to the Legislature on January 6, 1859, (1) gave an excellent summary of the troubles to that date, and asked the Legislature for more liberal power to call out the militia. In response a bill was passed (approved February 24, 1859), (2) appropriating $30,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him to "suppress and bring to justice the banditti on the western border of the State, and to raise a sufficient force to protect the western border." Accompaning the message were several documents, (3) including two memorials of December, 1858, similar in content to No. III below, and a correspondence between Governor Stewart and the authorities at Washington. Governor Stewart appealed to President Buchanan, August 9, 1858, to send United States troops to the Border to avert all danger of sectional strife or civil war; the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, replied, September 9, 1858, that there were no troops available.

It has been deemed wiser, as these documents are partizan in character, to reprint them verbatim, in order to give all possible internal evidence as to the authors.

JONAS VILES.

1. Senate Journal, 20th Assembly, pp. 59-60.
2. Session Acts, 20th Assembly, 1st Session, pp. 8-9.
3. Senate Journal, 20th Assembly, Appendix, pp. 78-80.

I—GOVERNOR STEWART TO GOVERNOR MEDARY.

(Copy) Executive Department,
Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 31, 1858.

His Excellency,
Sam'l Medary,
Gov. of Kansas Territory:

Dear Sir: I have information of the recent invasion of Missouri by Montgomery and his band of marauders, residing in the Territory of Kansas, and have a dispatch from a gentleman at Kansas City, (1) suggesting that an officer be sent by the Executive of this State to the neighborhood, in Missouri, of Fort Scott, to take charge of any men under arms in Missouri, to aid in preventing the escape of Montgomery, and generally to cooperate with the Executive of Kansas Territory.

The attention of the General Assembly of this State, now in session, will at once be called to the matter, with a view to the utmost efficiency in the suppression of further outrages of a similar character, and for the purpose of bringing to justice those already guilty of a breach of the peace.

Meantime I desire to be informed specifically of your plan of operations, and for this purpose dispatch the bearer of this, Mr. JAMES Z. BELCH, for whom I bespeak your courtesies, and through whom I solicit from you the information desired.

Believe me, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. M. STEWART.

[Endorsed.]
Copy of
Letter to Sam. Medary
Gov. of Kansas Ter.
Dec. 31, 1858.

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1. Ben. I. Newson. Dispatch endorsed, Dispatch of Newson concerning Kansas Marauders. Dec. 31, 58.

II—GOVERNOR MEDARY TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Executive, Office
Lecompton, K. T. Janry 3rd 1859.

Hon. R. M. Stewart,
Gov. of Missouri:
Sir:

I received your dispatch by Telegraph, to Mr. Newson, today. I am under great obligations to you for your prompt action. I have ordered U. S. troops to that region in Kansas, and will organize such force of citizens of the Territory as I shall be able to arm, to act as Marshall's posse with the Troops. If you can keep your people on the line, they may be of the utmost importance to us, if Montgomery and his Banditti, attempt to escape in that direction, as well as to protect your citizens there from invasion.

I am informed that Montgomery intends to escape into Missouri if the force on this side is greater than he thinks safe to attack. Montgomery and Brown have three forts, one is very strong in the rocks. If we can get them into these Forts, or any one of them, we shall have them safe. Montgomery & Brown can bring into action from one to two hundred men, well armed and plenty of horses. Montgomery boasts that he can raise 500 men, but I doubt it very much. There are no infantry in the Territory at the Forts, and only two companies of cavalry—but plenty of cannon. These last are useless except to use against the Fortifications of Montgomery & Brown. We shall have to depend, therefore, mainly upon armed citizens if Montgomery is as strong as supposed. To raise these, here, without money and without any military organization is preplexing me very much, and we may in the end want all the aid we can get from every quarter. This is the worst side, but the side that may by possibility turn up, and it is well enough to be prepared for it. I hope to make so complete a work of it, that it will not want doing over again in that region.

Little did I think when I had the pleasure of making your

acquaintance so recently, that I was about to meet so many difficulties as I have already encountered.

Very truly & respectfully,

S. MEDARY.

[Endorsed.]
Gov. S. Medary
Jan. 3, 1859.
about armed forces etc.

III—CAPTAIN MOONEY TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

West Point Bates County Mo
Jan 4th '59.

To the Hon. R. M. Stewart
Governor of Missouri

I feel it my bounden duty as one of your sovereign citizens to inform you first of the difficulties & invasions with which we the citizens of Bates and Vernon Counties Missouri are daily harrassed. you are no doubt before this fully apprised of the cold blooded & atrocious Murders and Robberies that have been committed in Vernon county some two or three week since—On last Thursday night December 30th a band of about fifty Murders and Robbers under the Lead of one Eli Snyder crossed the line from Linn county Kansas Territory and made an attack upon one of our most peaceable and worthy citizens Mr Jackson and Robbed and despoiled him of his property and goods to the amount of at least six thousand dollars, and finally burnt his House over the heads of himself and defenceless wife and children, who was only able to escape from the building through a current of smoke in time to save themselves from the burning ruins—again on the night of 3rd Jan 59 this town was attack by two or three attempts to set fire to buildings to attract our attention so that they could make a successful general attack upon us as they had at that time a large armed force within a mile of our town ready for the attack. They have been prowling around in the Territory not more than 3 or 4 miles from us ever since (and are at the present writing) threatening to break in upon us and Rob &

burn us out—after having suffered What we have already and in view of the certain impending danger we the citizens of this place & vicinity deemed advisable (from information we receved through the Messenger from Vernon county to your excellency) to raise officer & organize a company of one hundred men Rank and file for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of our border & tender them to your Excellency for your acceptance into the service of the State, properly armed and Equipped—On yesterday our company was organized & officers Ellected, the names of the commissioned officers are as follows

Captain—James E. Mooney
1st Leut.—Alexander Spencer
2nd Leut.—Nathan Sears
3rd Leut.—Henry Feely

We would ask and beg your Excellency to consider and answer this communication at the earliest day practicable

Respect your obt. servt.

&c

JAMES E. MOONEY, Capt

P. S. We should be armed Equiped as cavalry as any other would be entirely ineficient.

J E M

P. S. I would beg to recommend to your consideration Dr. T. J. B. Rockwell to receive appointment of surgeon for the corpse to which we belong

J. E. MOONEY

We the citizens of West Point & vicinity do indorse the foregoing statements as substantially true and beg immediate assistance and recommend to the favorable consideration of your Excellency also the appointment Dr. T. J. B. Rockwell as surgeon

I A PIGG
ALEX FEELY
WM BOYER
A. H. SPENCER
T. J. B. ROCKWELL

P. S. We would refere you to Genl Payton Maj Goodlet

Maj Brisco Maj Edgar and Stone and Blanton members of the Senate and House.

1 A PIGG &
others

[Endorsed.]
J. E. Money Capt'n
of Company, Vernon Co
Jan. — 1859.

IV—PETITION FROM VERNON COUNTY TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Vernon Co. Mo. March 28th, 1859.

To the Honr. Robt. A Stewart
Governor of the State of Missouri

Your petitioners Citizens of Vernon Co. Mo. residing in the immediate vicinity of the State line, would most respectfully represent that the parties who have heretofore infested the border from Kansas Territory are now assembling near the State line on the little Osage River organizing their forces commanded by Montgomery and others and your petitioners would further state they have the most reliable information that the notorius Brown has again made his appearance in the Territory, threatening to lay wast the whole country on the little Osage, and your petitioners have every reason to believe that it is the full intention of those lawless men to invade the State and rob and murder the inhabitants as they have heretofore done. Therefore your petitioners being fully satisfied of the avowed intention of those lawless men would most respectfully ask your Honr. to extend to us immediately such protection as in your judgment may seem best. Your petitioners would also recommend the Bearer of this petition Wm. B. Fail (1) as a Suitable person to carry out any measures you

(1) The letter is in Fail's handwriting

may think proper to adopt and he can explain more fully the situation of affairs on the border.

S. A. REESE WM B FAIL
(and 41 others.)

[Endorsed.]
Border War
Petition
April 1, 1859

V—INSTRUCTIONS TO ADJT. GEN. PARSONS.

Executive Department
Jefferson City, Mo., April 5, 1859.

G. A. Parsons,
Adjutant General of Mo.

Sir:

After a brief suspension of aggressive acts on the part of the bandits of Kansas, during which a general pardon has been granted for past offenses, so far as the authorities of that Territory are concerned—a clemency extended under the impression that such a course would secure order and quiet, I again have information from reliable sources, that the western border of this State, in Cass and Bates Counties, is threatened anew by a marauding band organized or being organized, in the territory of Kansas, and that good reasons exist for believing that incursions into Missouri for the purpose of robbery, and perhaps, as before, of arson and murder, are intended thereby.

I, therefore, direct you to repair at once to the district of country exposed to such marauding incursions, and there to make such provision for repelling aggressions upon our soil and the rights of the citizens of this State, after ascertaining the present and probable dangers to be apprehended, as you may deem necessary, by causing military companies to be organized and armed, to the extent that arms are available, and by such other precautionary measures as the exigencies of the case demand. And as far as practicable, in your efforts or measures for the protection of the border, and in the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the Act of the Gen-

eral Assembly, approved March 1859, hereto annexed, you will seek the cooperation of the authorities of Kansas Territory, in accordance with the second section of said act.

In whatever you may find it necessary to do in the accomplishment of the purposes mentioned, you will, as far as practicable, rely upon citizens of the counties exposed to danger, and upon those so exposed, and you will adopt the most economical measures, the efficiency of which can be relied upon in the achievment of the object desired.

You will also be careful to instruct all those having command of any force organized for the objects named, not to permit any aggressive act to be done by such force which which may justly tend to engender strife between the citizens of Kansas Territory and of this State.

[Endorsed.]
Copy of Instructions to Ad-Gen.
G. A. Parsons,
April 5, 1859.

VI—GOVERNOR STEWART TO GOVERNOR MEDARY.

Executive Department,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 8, 1859.

His Excellency,
S. Medary,
Gov. of Kansas.

Dear Sir: Having received information that citizens within the Territory of Kansas are again organizing with the apparent object, and the express intention of making marauding incursions into Missouri I have ordered Adj. Gen. G. A. Parsons to the border—Cass, Bates and Vernon Counties—with instructions "there to make such provision for repelling aggressions upon our soil and the rights of the citizens of this State, after ascertaining the present and probable....etc—(copy of essential features of the instructions to Gen. Parsons.)

[Endorsed.]
Copy of Letter to
Gov. S. Medary.
April 8, 1859.

VII—GOVERNOR MEDARY TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Ex. Office
Le Compton, K. T. April 14, 1859.

His Excellency ;
R. M. Stewart,
Gov. of Missouri
Dear Sir:

Yours of the 8th inst. was received last night. As I had information up to the latest date from the counties in Kansas bordering upon Missouri, I was surprised at the tenor of your letter. I cannot think it possible that any such organization exists this side the line, as you seem to think from information communicated to you. I shall, however institute immediate enquiry into the matter, and if any such organization does exist it shall be dealt with in a summary manner. I cannot too highly appreciate your prudential course, and prompt action; and shall always be happy to unite with you in preserving order on the line, and in preserving also the lives and property of our citizens.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
S. MEDARY.

[Endorsed.]
Gov. S. Medary
in answer to letter
informing him that
Gen. Parsons had gone
to Line.
April 14, 1859.

VIII—CAPT. DOAK TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Head Quarters Mo Mi.—
Butler Bates Co Mo
Apl 21st 1859

His Excel R. M. Stewart
Comd. In Chf Mo Mi—
Sir

I have the honor to report that since I recd. the Apt as Capt Comp "B" Mo Mi—on the 13th Inst from you per hands of Adj't Gen G A Parsons, I have spent three or four

days on the line between this State and Kansas T— I find along said line nothing of an exciting Nature or any thing that I think would justify me under my instructions to march with my Comp on the line—There is some fears however entertained by a number of men who are farming in thinly settled neighborhoods that a decent will be made on them by the Kansas Banditti—before any intimation of such a movement could reach them as it appears those thieving bands are frequently organized some twenty or twenty-five miles back from the line and our citizens would not be apprised of there approach untill arroused from there beds by an armed force at there doors Fearing Such an attack might be made I will move on the line with my Company in seven or eight days or as soon as I get the nessary arms and accoutrements for my men—if I find the fears of our citizens along the line continue—and there remain a week or ten days—or longer if there should any thing arrise that is threatening—On this matter however I would request some instructions—at an early a day as possible.

I would respectfully Suggest to your honor that some Fifty Stand of Muskets be turned over to the Citizens of West Point in this County to be distributed among the Citizens of that place

I would further respectfully suggest that arms suitable for the mounted force be sent forward soon—as the Muskets now at this place are not compleat with accoutrements &c which fact I suppose Mr McHenry has apprised you of—

I made the selection from my company on the 15th Inst of two men (John Weightman & W. L. Meek) for the Secret Service mentioned in your instructions—would have placed two more but found that I could get the nessary information without the additional expence &c

Hoping soon to hear from you I have
the honor to Subscribe myself
Yours Very Respectfully
WM. H. DOAK
Capt Co "B" Mo Mi—

[Endorsed:]
Capt Wm H Doak
Butler, Bates Co.

IX—CAPTAIN COVE TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Butler Mo
Aug. 16th 1859.

His Excel R. M. Stewart
Dear Sir

We are again about to have some trouble on our Border. The difficulty So far as I can learn is about as follows Some time Since one Wm Wright (alias Pickles) was by the Grand Jury of Vernon County Indicted in 2 several Indictment for **Murder** and **Robbery**—Wm. Wright (alias Pickles) was a citizen of Kansas and was caught at or near Fails Store on the line on or about the 6th Inst and was by the citizens arrested and delivered over to the Sheriff of Vernon County for Safe Keeping.

A number of reports having reached me immediately after the arrest of Pickles to the effect that the ciizens in Vernon Co in the neighborhood of Fails Store were threatened with violence by the outlaws of Kansas, I with two men left here on the evening of the 11th Inst—and reached Fails Store Early on the evening of the 12th I found 1st Lieut Barnes in comd. of "A" Co Mo Mi—during the temporary absence of Capt Wm B Fail—Mr Barnes could give me no certain information of any organized bands in the Territory but from the frequent reports & threats he deemed it nessary to organize the Comp and go into service so as to be prepared to repel an attack or invasion, if any attempt should be made in the State. There was considerable excitement among the citizens in the neighborhood of the arrest of Pickles, in regard to the many threats that was made to them by the people of the Territory.

When I lef Capt Fails Camp on the evening of the 12th Inst I did not think there would be any Serious difficulty as I could not learn that any of the prominent men of the Territory were taking any part in the matter, and returned home Satisfied that every thing would pass off quietly until I reed. about noon yesterday the Copy of a letter from the notorious J. Montgomery—a Copy of which I send you also a Copy of the one reed. from Capt M Cove &c

By Copy enclosed you will See that Capt J Montgomery "demands the immediate release of Pickles to his home in the Territory"

From the extent of the depridations we as people of the State of Missouri have already suffered from the lawless bands of Kansas rascals—I have come to this conclusion—That the first insult offered to the Citizens of this State by the people of Kansas—or an invasion I will repel invasion and meet out justice to them—and will cross the line at once to carry out this plan

I hope the above will meet with your approbation, if it should not you will please consider this as my resignation as Capt Co "D" Mo Mi

I learn from a private source today (but entirely reliable) that Capt Montgomery had an interview with some 5 or 6 Citizens of Vernon Co on the 14th Inst—near Fails Store—Capt M told the Citizens of Vernon that he would give them till next Sunday to act on the Subject of his note is, Wheather or not they would give up Pickles—

Yours Very Respectfuly

WM. H DOAK

Capt Co "B" Mo Mi

[Endorsed.]

Capt Wm. H Doak

about "Pickles"

Butler, Aug. 16, 1859.

(Copy)

[Enclosure.]

Papinsville Bates County Mo

15 August 1859

Capt Doak

Dear Sir

Herewith enclosed I transmit to you a copy of James Montgomerys letter Sent to Capt Wm. B Fail on Saturday last this morning Lieut Barnes Sent an official Communication by the hands of Mr Peter Duncan informing me of an interview having been held with Montgomary yesterday, ending unsatisfactory, the people of the Territory demanding the immediate release of Pickles (alias Wright) Lieut Barnes and the people

on the Border of our State demand protection to which they certainly are entitled. I am preparing to start with my Company as Soon as I can get ready—I would be obliged to you to send me by Lieut Gooden of my Comp a pair of bullet moulds to suit the arms we have recd from you also Pistols & Side Arms, if you have them, for I wish to go as well prepared as I can. The late News recd are authentic and can be relied on, and I believe a general turn out is necessary.

I as Dear Sir

Very Respt Your Obt svt

(Signed) JAMES M COVE
Capt Co "D" Mo Vol

(Copy) [Enclosure.]

Barnesville K. T.
Aug 13th 1859

Capt Fail
Sir

It is rumored here that there is an armed force in your vicinity. If this is so we would respectfully ask an explanation of the object for which they are assembled. At a meeting of Citizens this day held, it was resolved that the Kidnapping of Wm. Wright (alias Pickles) is an outrage, which we as Citizens of Kansas cannot tolerate and we therefore demand his immediate return to his home in the Territory

Respectfully Yours

(Signed) J MONTGOMERY
and many others

I certify that the above is a true copy of the one Sent me by Lieut Barnes Mo Vol

(Signed) JAMES M COVE
Capt Co "D" Mo Vol

X—PETITION FROM VERNON COUNTY TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of Missouri

The undersigned your petitioners residents of Vernon County would respectfully yet earnestly ask that you would order one or more of the Companys of Missouri Volunteers or-

ganized under an act of our last Legislature "for the protection of the Western border" to be stationed on the line of our State in this County **until** the Territory of Kansas **has** a **constitution** or you **are convinced** from an **unmistakeable source** that her people **has** and **will** obey some Law.

Our reasons are numerous. Your excellency is familiar with the troubles of our border previous to the adjournment of our last Legislature the effects of those troubles, and the Causes of our present danger. At the Spring Term of our Circuit Court 1859 Several bills of indictment were found against parties of this lawless **God forsaken** banditti of murderers—house burners—robbers and horse thieves One of that band was recently taken and is now in Jail when lo and behold Montgomery their leader threatens to invade the State if this man of half dozen or more aliases is not released or the men that took him and delivered him to the sheriff of our County are not given over to them to reak their Vengeance on.

Your petitioners would respectfully represent to your Honor that the Western border of our County is Sparsely populated hence the necessity of haveing a neuclus that if attacked we may know where to go to get assistance and to give the same to the many unprotected families of our County.

We have a Territory on the line of some thirty two miles and in that whole scope of country we do not number over a dozen families in from three to five miles of the line; and our county being so near the headquarters of this notorious band we earnestly believe our petition should be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. A. BOUGHAN
(and 44 others)

[Endorsed.]
45 citizens of
Vernon ask to have
a Company stationed
on the line of that
county.
Papinsville, Aug. 25, '59.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER AND BOON'S LICK ADVERTISER.

The State Historical Society has probably the only file in existence of the above paper, of which the publication was commenced April 23, 1819, at Franklin, Missouri Territory, the first paper published in Missouri outside of St. Louis.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WM. CLARK.

Whereas, by the treaty with the Great and Little Osage Nations of Indians, entered into at Fort Clark, on the 10th of November, 1808, the said nation did cede and transfer to the United States, (together with other lands) all that portion of territory which they had previously to that time been in possession of, which should be found to be to the northward of the Missouri river; and whereas, the said claim and possession of the Great and Little Osage Nation northward of the Missouri, is now ascertained to have been immemorially bounded, as follows—to-wit: Beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas river, and running northwardly one hundred and forty miles, thence eastwardly, to the water of the river, An-ha-ha, which empties into the Mississippi; thence to a point on the left bank of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of the Gasconade; thence up the river Missouri, with its meanders, to the beginning. The pretensions of other nations of Indians to lands lying within these limits being of very recent date, are utterly unsupported by those usages, and that possession and prescription, on which the original inhabitants of this country have been accustomed to found their territorial claims. In exercise, therefore, of that authority with which I am invested by the laws, I do hereby make known that all that portion of country north-

ward of the Missouri river, acquired by the treaty of Fort Clark, the boundaries of which are set forth above, is hereby annexed to, and made a part of the county of St. Charles, for all purposes of civil government whatsoever; the proprietary, as well as sovereign rights to the same having been regularly acquired by the United States, by the treaty above mentioned. Of this annexation, all officers, civil and military, are requested to take due notice.

In testimony whereof, &c. Given, &c., at St. Louis, the 9th day of March, 1815.

WM. CLARK.

August 26, 1820.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them: I do, by these presents, appoint, Monday, the fourth day of June next, for their meeting at the town of St. Charles, the temporary seat of government for this state: Hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in General Assembly, in order to receive such communications as shall be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my private seal, (there being no seal of state yet provided).

Given under my hand at St. Charles, the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the State of Missouri, the first.

A. McNAIR.

By the Governor.

JOSHUA BARTON,

Secretary of State.

May 7, 1821.

NOTE.

This was the session that was called for the purpose of passing, and did pass, "A solemn public act, declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition contained in a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition."

The Society has an original edition of the laws passed at this special session.—Editor.

LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be offered for sale on the 4th day of May, next, at the taven in Cote sans Dessein, that well known confirmemd Spanish Grant, of 7056 arpens, on the Missouri, (through the center of which runs the river Aux Vassee).

This tract is laid off in quarter sections to suit purchasers. It is acknowledged to be the finest tract of land in that part of the country, as it respects soil, timber and local advantages.

At the mouth of the river Aux Vassee a town is laid off, called Mexico. The mouth of this river is the most central part of the territory, and bids fair to be selected for the seat of government when we shall become a state. **Its advantages over Cote Sans Dessein are numerous; the landing is much better, and the title is indisputable, &c., &c.**

Terms—One-third in **cash** or **negroes**, at a fair valuation; the balance in four equal payments, of one, two, three and four years, secured by mortgage.

Only one third of the above tract will be offered at Cote Sans Dessein; one third at St. Louis, and one third at Franklin—the time of sale at the two last places will be specified in a future advertisement.

RICH'D. R. VENABLES.

April 23, 1819.

The Steam Boat, Independence, Capt. Nelson, was advertised to start from St. Louis on the 15th inst. for Franklin

and Chariton, with freight and passengers, and may be daily expected.
May 21, 1819.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT.

With no ordinary sensations of pride and pleasure, we announce the arrival, this morning, at this place, of the elegant steam boat Independence, Capt. Nelson, in seven sailing days (but thirteen from the time of her departure) from St. Louis, with passengers, and a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, iron castings, &c., **being the first steam boat that ever attempted ascending the Missouri.** She was joyfully met by the inhabitants of Franklin, and saluted by the firing of cannon, which was returned by the Independence.

The grand **desideratum**, the important **fact** is now ascertained, **that steam boats can safely navigate the Missouri river.**

A respectable gentleman, a passenger in the Independence, who has, for a number of years, navigated the great precaution in keeping clear of sand bars, the Missouri may

Missourians may hail the era, from which to date the growing importance of this section of the country; when they view with what facility, (by the aid of **steam**) boats may ascend the turbulent waters of the Missouri to bring to this part of the country the articles requisite to its supply, and return laden with the various products of this fertile region. At no distant period may we see the industrious cultivator making his way as high as the **Yellow Stone**, and offering to the enterprising merchant and trader a surplus worthy of the fertile banks of the Missouri, yielding wealth to industry and enterprise.
May 28, 1819.

The next number, June 4, had an account of the dinner that was given by the citizens to the captain and passengers, with the toasts that were drank on that occasion.

DANIEL BOONE.

To the Editors of the Missouri Intelligencer:

Gentlemen:

In the eighteenth number of your paper I observe an extract from the "Albany Plough Boy," in which are contained these works: "What think you, reader, of a newspaper at Boon's Lick, in the wilds of Missouri, in 1819; where in 1809 there was not, we believe a civilized being excepting the eccentric character, who gave his name to the spot—who delighted in the dreary and awful solitude by which he was surrounded—and who has since traveled further into the wilderness, to avoid society, and enjoy his favorite life of a hunter."

Some months ago the good natured and sagacious editors circulated a story, invented, perhaps, by some waggish fellow, that Col. Daniel Boone, the person alluded to by the editor of the Plough Boy, the first explorer and settler of Kentucky, had died in the wilderness in the act of shooting a buffalo. In the mean time Col. B. was living in a populous settlement with his son, Major Nathan Boone, and quietly making ready for a crop of corn. It is not true that the person who draws on him so much of the attention of these editors, ever lived in the tract of country vulgarly called "Boon's Lick," or gave his name to it. About the year 1809 Col. Daniel Boone, Junior, and Major Nathan Boone, sons of the old Col. B. made salt at the springs now occupied by Messrs. Becknell & Morrison, and from these springs were called Boon's Lick, the whole tract of country comprehended in Cooper and Howard counties, extending on both sides of the Missouri from the mouth of the Osage to the western Indian boundary, a distancce of about 200 miles. Col. Daniel Boone, Sen., lives, and has for many years lived, near the Charette village, one hundred miles below Franklin, surrounded by his descendants to the fourth generation—Until two years past he was in the habit of hunting a few weeks in each year for amusement—the last attempt he made was in the latter end of the year 1816. He was attacked by a

pleurisy at Loutre Lick, on his route to the hunting ground. That was the first time he had ever been obliged to have recourse to medical aid; he for a long time refused it. Doctor Hubbard, of St. Charles, accidently passed before the disease became fatal, and relieved him. Since that time he has lived at the place above named. It is most certain that Col. B. has many neighbors and sees much company. Many intelligent persons, who have visited him, have told the editor that few men are more interesting in conversation, or take more delight in it than this pretended **eccentric character**. The writer of this obtained most of his knowledge of Col. B's. life from his sons—he also once saw the Col., and during an hour he was in his company could discover nothing of the **eccentric savage**, either in his conversation or deportment. Perhaps it might be found upon inquiry that Col. B. left Kentucky to settle on the Missouri, because he had lost his lands there, and was unable or unwilling to buy more where land titles were so doubtful. TRUTH.

August 27, 1819.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Battle of Westport, by **Paul B. Jenkins.** (Kansas City, 1906. Pp. 193; pls. 24.)

The three days' battle at Gettysburg in the east, and the three days' battle near Kansas City in the west, were both in campaigns of invasion planned by the Confederate War Department for the purpose of severing the Union territory at the points of attack. The events of the former are well known, and Mr. Jenkins has performed a valuable service in putting in print the history of the western engagement, as this was not so well known or so well preserved as the former. Readers will be surprised to know that there was a larger number of troops engaged in this battle than in any other battle west of the Mississippi river. Wilson's Creek had fifteen thousand, Pea Ridge twenty-six thousand, and Westport twenty-nine thousand. Mr. Jenkins describes not only the engagement at Westport, but he also gives a full sketch of the life of General Price, of the campaign organized by him, of the engagements at the Little Blue, Independence, and the Big Blue. Indeed the most severe engagement of the series was that at the Big Blue where the brigades under Col. Philips, now Judge John F. Philips, Judge of the United States Court, Western District of Missouri, and Col. Winslow suffered the heaviest losses in officers and men. The brigades under Philips and two others drove the Confederates under Marmaduke back till the fighting under them and under Gen. Curtis was practically one battlefield; soon after the noon hour nearly thirty thousand men were engaged on a field between three and four miles square, and extending from the state line before Westport to about the southwest corner of Forest Hill cemetery. The Union forces gained the victory, and Price retreated south, followed by the Union forces far beyond the limits of the battlefield.

F. A. S.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1906. Published by the **Illinois State Historical Society.** (Springeld, 1906. Pp. xvii, 437.)

The above transactions issued as Publication Number Eleven of the State Historical Library have just come to hand. The proceedings show an effort made to get an appropriation from the Legislature for a building for the joint use of the Society and the Library, similar to the plan adopted by Wisconsin, and advocated for Missouri before the two last Legislatures.

The report of the Secretary shows that the demand for the Transactions of the Society was such that the number of copies printed had been increased from 3,000 to 5,000. At the date of the report there were 328 active members; also three life members, ten honorary members and four auxiliary Historical Societies. The library of the Society had about 18,000 books and pamphlets, and some valuable files of old newspapers of the state.

One of the papers, "Libraries as Local History Centers," by Miss Caroline B. McIlvaine, librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, quotes a part of the preamble of the Constitution of the "Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois," organized in 1827, which is worth copying and the reader may substitute the name Missouri for Illinois:

"The undersigned citizens of Illinois, and others, sensible that there are now in existence, within this state, many interesting vestiges of its former population, that many important facts respecting its settlement by the present race of inhabitants are preserved only in tradition; that little is correctly known, even by ourselves, in relation to those points, and that the past and present character of our country, its soil, climate and productions, remain almost unnoticed by the naturalist and his train; and believing that these important relics of the past or monuments of the present time, are daily diminishing in number and value, have determined to establish an institution which shall afford a safe depository for all such documents, facts, and materials, as we shall be able to procure, and

which may be properly classed among the evidences of history."

Quite a number of interesting papers are included making a volume creditable to the Historical Society of the state, a society only six years old, but one which the Legislature enables to accomplish work of real value to the state. F. A. S.

Balch Genealogica. By **Thomas Willing Balch.** (Philadalphia, 1907. 40 pp., 410 plates.)

The information in this handsomely printed book was collected by the author and his father during a period of sixty-two years, in this country and in England. It contains many plates of portraits of persons, buildings and objects connected with the family, an interesting one being a facsimile title page of a publication of two sermons by Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, printed in Georgetown in 1791, being the first publication printed in the District of Columbia.

The author is a member of the Philadelphia bar, the American Philosophical Society and the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. F. A. S.

Civil Government, Local, State and National. By **Isidor Loeb, L. L. D., Ph. D.,** Professor of Political Science and Public Law in the University of Missouri, and

The History of Missouri. By **Walter Williams,** Editor of "The Columbia Missouri Herald," and "The State of Missouri." (Carrollton, Missouri, Democrat Printing Company, c, 1907. Pp.274.)

Subjects and methods of instruction in our schools, public and private, undergo a species of evolution or change, and improvements in both are constantly being made. The son has quite a different school life from that of his father, and more so from that of his grandfather. Reforms or changes come not by general demand of those being taught, but by some progressive teacher advocating and practicing such change, drawing others to his support, till finally they are in the majority and compel the minority to follow.

The course of study of the "common schools" usually have been confined in the lower grades to the "three R's," and the matter of preparing the scholars for intelligent citizenship has been almost overlooked. Where the people do not take part in the government, it matters little whether they understand it or not, and for its stability it is perhaps better that they should not do so. But in a republic in which every man is a part of the government, and is a deciding factor for or against changes that may be proposed it is almost criminal negligence to allow the youth of the country to grow up without understanding the government of which he himself is a part.

The various churches have catechisms for the instruction of the children, and the doctrines of each are so impressed upon them that they rarely change their belief afterwards if the teaching of the catechism has been thorough, and the importance of this fact has been appreciated by the church authorities.

That similar work may be done in impressing the mind of the young in matters of state, Dr. Isidor Loeb has prepared a work on the principles and workings of government, for the use of the preparatory and country schools, that is worthy of high commendation. If every scholar in the state were compelled to learn so much of government as is contained in his "Civil Government," there would be a more intelligent use of the ballot with an appreciation of the fact of participation in government, and a greater effort to make that participation intelligent and for the general upbuilding.

Our summer schools which are attended by teachers should impress upon these teachers the importance of this subject, and every teacher without exception should teach the principles as found in this book, verbally and at odd times, if not as a regular class exercise.

The same volume is prepared as a text book on another subject that is almost as much neglected as the other—"The History of Missouri," which has been prepared for the same grade of scholars as the other subject, by Walter Williams, so well known as the editor of the "Missouri Book" distributed at the St. Louis World's Fair, and as editor of the Columbia

Herald, and also by his public addresses and weekly contribution to the Sunday Globe-Democrat. While Mr. Williams is not an old man and has not been personally identified with the public life of the state for a long period of time, yet he has been a prominent factor in the political, educational and commercial life of the state, and mingled with those of earlier days, so that he is well adapted to prepare a history of the state.

The book was printed by the Democrat Printing Company at Carrollton, and bound by J. W. Tate, of Moberly.

F. A. S.

NECROLOGY.

MARIE LOUISE DALTON was born in Wentzville, Missouri, April 1, 1869. She graduated from Lindenwood College, St. Charles, with honor, in 1887. About ten years ago she went to St. Louis, and was assistant editor of the Sunday Republic for some five years. Through her personal efforts with the members of the Missouri Legislature the "flag bill" was passed prohibiting its desecration by being used for advertising purposes, and also providing for the annual celebration of Flag Day. Her funeral took place on that day.

Miss Dalton was the active and very efficient librarian of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, from the latter part of 1903, and increased very materially the collections of that society. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the State Historian of that organization. She was also an officer in the Missouri Folk Lore Society. After a short illness Miss Dalton died June 13, 1907, from cerebral meningitis.

WALTER L. SHELDON was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1858. In 1886 he organized the Ethical Society, of St. Louis, a society modeled after the Ethical Society of New York of which Prof. Felix Adler was the head. He died June 5, 1907, in St. Louis.

JUDGE CHAN P. TOWNSLEY was elected in 1866 from Sedalia to the twenty-fourth general assembly as a member from the 17th district. Afterwards he was elected judge of the Pettis county circuit court, and later moved to Great Bend, Kansas, where he was editor of the Great Bend Tribune. He died at that place August 2, 1907, aged 74 years.

His father, Channel P. Townsley, was a native of Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Cooper county. In 1852 the father died while on his way home from China, and the family then moved to Pettis county, where the Judge lived until his removal to Kansas.

HON. A. J. HARLAN a member of the forty-second and forty-third congresses from Indiana, a member of the Indiana legislature for three terms, a member of the territorial legislature of Dakota in 1861, a candidate for lieutenant governor of Missouri in 1868, and a member of the Missouri house in 1864 from Andrew county, died at Savannah, Missouri, May 19, 1907, aged 92 years, 1 month and 20 days.

DR. JOHN W. TRADER was born in Zenia, Ohio, March 6, 1837, and came with his father, Rev. Moses Trader, to Missouri in 1840. He graduated at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1859. In 1862 he joined the Union army, and was made assistant surgeon in the First Cavalry regiment. In 1864 he was made brigade surgeon, the First brigade, General Pleasanton's cavalry corps, and later was mustered into the regular army as surgeon. After the war he practiced medicine for a time at Lexington, but since the beginning of 1867 resided in Sedalia, where he died May 15, 1907.

In 1876 and 1877 he was president of the State Medical Association, and has held positions of trust and honor in state, church and societies. Judge John F. Philips of Kansas City was a brother-in-law.

HON. T. W. GUY, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, educated as a physician, lived in St. Louis county in 1869, moved to Kimswick in 1877, served as probate judge of Jefferson county, and was a member of the house in the thirty-fourth general

assembly in 1887 from that county. His grandmother on his father's side was a Rolfe, a direct descendant of John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas. He died at St. James, Mo., May 24, 1907, aged 76 years.

FATHER WALTER HENRY HILL was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, January 21, 1822, the fourteenth of seventeen children of his parents. He graduated from St. Mary's Jesuit College in 1843. He came to St. Louis in 1846 to study medicine in the St. Louis Medical College, but soon decided to study theology, and he was admitted to the Jesuit Novitiate near Florissant, Mo., February 3, 1847. In 1855 he took up his residence at the St. Louis University, and remained there five years; after completing his theological course, he was ordained to priesthood by Archbishop Kenrick, August 24, 1861. For four years he was president of St. Laviet College, Cincinnati, but returned to St. Louis in 1869. Until 1884 he delivered lectures to the graduating class in philosophy, during which time he published his Elements of Philosophy and Ethics, both of which have passed through many editions, and are in use in colleges as text books. He also published "The Historical Sketch of the St. Louis University" for its Golden Jubilee, June 24, 1879.

From 1884 to 1896 he was in Chicago, but an accidental injury to his eyesight caused his removal to St. Louis again, where he celebrated, February 3, 1907, the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Jesuit Order. From this time he resided in the St. Louis University till the time of his death, May 18, 1907. He was greatly endeared to all students, to those of his order, and all who were intimately acquainted with him.

LEWIS LAMKIN, said to have been the oldest editor in Missouri in continuous work, died at Lee's Summit, May 24, aged 75 years. He had been an editor 54 years at Gallatin and Lee's Summit.

NOTES.

Miss Idress Adaline Head, has been elected librarian of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, to succeed Miss Dalton, who died lately. She is a native of Randolph county, has resided at Fayette for ten years, and at Cape Girardeau the past year where she is assistant in Mathematics and English in the Normal school and has also been assisting Louis Houck, who is compiling a history of Missouri. We welcome her to the historical work, and bespeak for her great success.

In the notice of the death of Col. John D. Crafton in the April Review we are informed that there were two mistakes. He was apointed Adjutant General of Missouri by Governor Woodson instead of Governor Hardin, and that he was not appointed to a consulship by President Cleveland.

The Kansas Historical Society advertises for donations of files of newspaper of that state prior to 1875, and is getting them. Among those lately received was a complete file of a paper of whose existence the Secretary did not know.

The Historical Society of this state is as anxious to obtain old files as the Kansas society is.

Hon. W. D. Steele, of Sedalia, spent Tuesday in Calhoun, his mission being to find the location of the grave of his great grandfather, Capt. William Baylis, who was a captain in Washington's army and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. This distinguished revolutionary soldier lies buried scarcely a mile from Calhoun on the farm where he lived in the early 40's and what is known as the Drake place, now owned by Isaac Houston and sons. Accompanied by the editor of the Clarion, Mr. Steele sought the aid of Y. P. Parks and found the spot, marked by a rough sand rock.—Calhoun Clarion, July 13, 1907.

The Missouri Historical Society Collections for October, 1906, was not issued in time for notice in our April number, though reference was made to advance copies of Thwaites' address on William Clark, contained in it. The other articles were of interest to all Missourians, and to historical students elsewhere.

Millard Fillmore Stipes, editor of the Gazette at Jamesport, Missouri, and a member of this Society is a well known historical writer. "Gleanings in Missouri History," 1904, "Radisson and Hennepin in the Mississippi Valley," 1906, a paper read before the Society at its fifth annual meeting, February 8, 1906, and "Fort Orleans on the Missouri," 1906, are some of his publications.

Mr. T. H. Jenkins, of Marble Hill, Missouri, has presented to the Society a copy of a booklet written by him giving the history of the first permanent Baptist church established west of the Mississippi river, Bethel church, one and one-half miles south of Jackson, Mo. It was organized July 19, 1806, and the history by Mr. Jenkins covers the time from that date to 1867. The society at this church has its official records from the time of its organization, and the history was largely taken from these records, and other facts were obtained from individuals and from published sources. Mr. Jenkins is to be highly commended for his historical work, and it is to be hoped that many others will prepare histories similar to his and to that by Mr. J. L. Woodbridge, of Marshall, in the present number of the Review.

Father John Rothensteiner, late of Fredericktown, Missouri, one of the active trustees of this society, has published a new poem, in a three-page folio, "'Twas Their Ascension Day; A Legend of Santeran." He has become well know as a writer of prose and poetry. He has lately become pastor of a church in St. Louis.

The State Historical Society has lately made some changes in the rooms occupied by it to allow additional recitation rooms to be prepared for the University. It now has twelve rooms in the Academic building, and the most of them are already uncomfortably crowded.

MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

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Emerton's "Introduction" is the best work of its kind and especially suitable for high schools. The "Mediaeval Europe" is somewhat more advanced and detailed but can be made good use of for special reports.

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This set contains a series of excellent histories of special periods and covers the most important movements in European history.

Gibbins, History of Commerce in Europe, Macmillan.... .90

A good sketch of the growth of trade, commerce and industry.

Harding, Essentials in Mediaeval and Modern History, Amer. Book Co..... .. ..1.50

One of the best general surveys of mediaeval and modern times and valuable for a reference book as well as a text. Contains good bibliographies and topical questions.

Hassall, The French People, "Great Peoples Series," Appleton.. ....1.50

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———, History of Germany during the Middle Ages, Macmillan... .. ..2.60

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A useful source collection for mediaeval history and two valuable secondary works of which the "Short History" is to be especially recommended for high school libraries.

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Biographies of two great Germanic leaders and statesmen by a scholar of note and standing. Useful for special studies.

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Mr. Hume has made a special study of Spain and her rulers and writes this general sketch and this biography of Philip II with great clearness and discrimination.

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A good popular biography of the great reformer, not too detailed.

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A short general survey of nineteenth century history which presents the essential facts in a clear and connected manner.

Lodge, History of Modern Europe, Amer. Book Co.....1.50

———, Richelieu, "Foreign Statesmen," Macmillan..... .75

The first of these two works is a full and generally accurate survey of European political history since the Renaissance and Reformation. It is useful for its details. The biography of Richelieu is good.

Lowell, F. C., Joan of Arc, Houghton, Mifflin.....2.00

The best brief life in English of the famous Maid of Orleans.

———, E. J., The Eve of the French Revolution, Houghton, Mifflin... ... ...2.00

An interesting and valuable discussion of the pre-revolutionary state of France and the causes of the great outbreak of 1789.

Masson, Mediaeval France, "Story of the Nations," Putnams..... 1.50

Very useful for collateral reading. Many quotations from sources.

Mathews, the French Revolution, Longmans, Green..... 1.25

A good popular survey of the causes and character of the French Revolution to the year 1795.

Motley, Life of Peter the Great, "English Classics," Maynard, Merrill..... .25

An excellent and readable sketch of the great Tsar.

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Useful selections from standard secondary works illustrating various aspects of mediaeval life and civilization.

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Munro's excellent short history of the Middle Ages with Whitcomb's Modern Europe. Furnishes good reference reading and Whitcomb has some useful extracts from the sources.

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This series furnishes a detailed history of European politics from 476 A. D. to the close of the last century. Those contributing volumes are Oman, Tout, Lodge, Johnson, Wakeman, Hassall, Stephens and Phillips.

Putzger, Historischer School Atlas, Velhagen and Klasing (Leipsic)..... 1.00

The best small school atlas that has yet appeared for History students.

Robinson, History of Western Europe, Ginn..... 1.60

———, Readings in European History, 2 vols., Ginn..... 3.00

———, Same, abridged edition one vol., Ginn..... 1.50

Robinson's "Western Europe" forms a most useful reference work for high schools and the "Readings" furnish the best means for source study and illustration that we have. All high school libraries should have these books.

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Seignobos, The Feudal Regime, ed., by Dow, Holt..... .50
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———, Europe since 1814, trans. by MacVane, Holt.....3.00
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A good account of the growth of the present Russian Empire.

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Symonds, Short History of the Renaissance in Italy, ed. Pearson, Holt.....1.75
An abridgement of Symonds' larger standard work. Particularly useful for the cultural side of the Renaissance.

Thatcher and McNeal, Source Book for Mediaeval History, Scribners.....1.85
A comprehensive collection of the best sources for the Empire, the Church and the general civilization of the Middle Ages.

Thatcher and Schwill, Europe during the Middle Ages, Scribners.....2.00
A popular general account of mediaeval Europe from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Renaissance. Useful for reference reading.

Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History, University of Pennsylvania, 7 vols., Longmans, Gren.....10.50
This is a valuable and comprehensive series of source readings for mediaeval and modern history. They can be purchased separately or in volumes on related topics and fields.

West, Modern History, Allyn and Bacon.....1.50
Though designed primarily as a high school text, this book makes an excellent reference work on account of good summaries of topics. It also contains excellent bibliographies.

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CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME I.

BOURNE, EDWARD GAYLORD, Professor in Yale University.

BROADHEAD, GARLAND C., Columbia, Mo. Formerly State Geologist of Missouri and Professor in the University.

FAGG, THOMAS J. C., Louisiana, Missouri. Formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

GROVER, CAPT. GEO. S., St. Louis, of the Law Department of the Wabash Railroad.

LOEB, ISIDOR, Columbia, Mo. Professor in the State University.

ROBINSON, DR. H. E.. Late of Maryville. Editor of the Maryville Republican and President of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

SAMPSON, FRANCIS ASBURY, Columbia, Mo. Secretary and Librarian of the State Historical Society.

SHACKELFORD, JUDGE THOMAS, Glasgow, Mo. Attorney at Law and Legislator.

SIMONDS, MISS MAY, St. Louis. Reference Librarian of the Mercantile Library.

SWITZLER, COL. WM. F., Late of Columbia, Mo. Editor, Historian and Legislator.

THOMAS, JOHN L., De Soto, Mo. Former Member of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

VILES, JONAS, Columbia, Mo. Professor in State University.

VIOLETTE, E. M., Kirksville, Mo. Professor in State Normal School.

WOODBRIDGE, J. L., Marshall, Mo.